

INTERNATIONAL  
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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 6-7, 1978

Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Shower, showers. Temp. 18-19.  
16-20. Sunday, overcast in the morning. LONDON: Saturday,  
cloudy and rainy. Temp. 12-14 (Sat-44). Sunday, overcast.  
CHANNEL: Moderate. ROM: Saturday, overcast. Temp. 22-  
24 (Sat-72). Sunday, overcast. Temp. 20-22 (Sat-68-72).  
NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 20-26 (Sat-68-79).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Austria	12.5	Kenya	Sh.
Belgium	20.5	Lebanon	12.2
Denmark	20.5	Luxembourg	20.5
Egypt	20.5	Morocco	27.5
France	20.5	Netherlands	15.0
Germany	20.5	Nigeria	70.0
Greece	20.5	Norway	30.0
India	20.5	Portugal	20.5
Iran	20.5	Spain	20.5
Italy	20.5	Sweden	20.5
Japan	20.5	Switzerland	20.5
South Korea	20.5	Taiwan	20.5
Soviet Union	20.5	Turkey	20.5
U.S.	20.5	U.S. Military (Eur)	20.5
U.S. Military (Asia)	20.5	Yugoslavia	20.5

Detectives said that a mob of 40 young thugs armed with knives, hatchets and chains recently besieged a Glasgow family's house chanting: "Who's next for the cemetery?"

## Glasgow: Terror Has a Casual Look

By Ed Blanche

GLASGOW, May 5 (AP)—Diane Hunter is a nervous wreck after 18 months of being terrorized by teen-age gangs in her apartment in Glasgow's Ruchill district.

"They've smashed the windows again and again with bricks," she said. "They've broken in eight times. Most of my things have been stolen. It's a nightmare."

The 30-year-old housewife is a victim of Glasgow's young hoodlums, marauding gangs with bizarre names like the Baltic Fleet, the Spur and the Shetleston Tiger, who form a violent subculture in this country's third largest city.

Their vandalism costs Glasgow authorities at least £5 million (\$9.25 million) a year. And in a city with a critical housing problem, many people refuse to live in ground-floor apartments like Mrs. Hunter's because they are so vulnerable to the vandalizing youngsters.

They are part of a Scottish crime wave spawned by the worst unemployment since the depression, mounting alcoholism and other social ills that are most striking in the sprawling Strathclyde industrial belt around Glasgow.

The youngsters, some of them as young as 10, are the latest generation of gangs that have plagued Glasgow's slums and new town housing developments for decades.

This tradition of violence, fueled by the Scots' reputation as hard



A smiling little girl peeks out of the doorway of her home in one of Glasgow's Victorian slums ravaged by gangs.



Victorian slums in Glasgow's Barrowfield district, one of the breeding grounds for the teenage gangs who terrorize the city.

## In Retaliation Against SWAPO Attacks

## S. Africa Confirms Limited Angola Raids

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, May 5 (NYT)—The South African government announced last night that its forces had crossed from South-West Africa (Namibia) into neighboring Angola in what it described as a limited military operation against guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization.

Defense Minister Pieter Botha said in Cape Town that the incursion was prompted by an intensifying campaign of murder, intimidation and property damage by guerrillas crossing into South-West Africa from Angola. He gave no details of the operation.

His statement offered a partial confirmation of a communiqué issued earlier by the Angolan Defense Ministry. The ministry said

that the South Africans had launched an airborne invasion at the town of Cuinga, 155 miles north of the border.

At midnight, the military command in South-West Africa an-

nounced that the operation had been completed. Maj. Gen. Jan Geldenhuys, the commanding officer, said that his forces had "mopped up" terrorist bases at various places and that strict precautions had been taken to insure that neither the local population nor Angolan troops became involved.

He gave no details of the operation and did not specifically say that all the South African troops

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Brezhnev, Schmidt Meet To Discuss Disarmament

By John Vinocur

BONN, May 5 (NYT)—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt discussed disarmament today without apparent progress, with the Soviet side indicating that it would not bargain its superior troop strength in Europe against a U.S. decision to defer manufacture of neutron weapons.

Mr. Brezhnev, his aides said, underscored the urgent need for arms-control measures and the dangers of war in two and a half hours of talks with the Chancellor during the second day of a four-day visit to West Germany. There were no indications of advances during the conversation on the issue of developing the Bonn government's ties with West Berlin, and West German officials, involved in separate trade negotiations with the Russians, indicated they had some misgivings about a long-term economic cooperation agreement that the parties are scheduled to sign tomorrow.

The 71-year-old Soviet leader, whose difficulty in walking and pallid, puffy appearance suggested on this arrival last night that he was in poor health, appeared ruddier and better rested when he welcomed Mr. Schmidt for the talks at Schloss Garmisch today. Mr. Brezhnev also seemed more irritable. He shooed away the photographers

who had shown him having difficulty getting out of a chair the day before, and he asked impatiently: "What is holding up Mr. Schmidt?"

Mr. Brezhnev's press spokesman, Leonid Zamyatin, carried word after the meeting that the Russians had no intention of bringing the neutron weapon into any current disarmament meeting in New York later this month. The Soviet intent, he said, suggesting that Mr. Brezhnev had made this clear to Mr. Schmidt, was to seek a ban on the neutron weapon as "an arm of mass annihilation."

This contrasted with President Carter's statement last month that he expected the Soviet Union to offer an appropriate disarmament proposal after his decision to defer production of the weapon, whose military value lies as an effective counter to the Soviet Union's 3-to-1 advantage in tanks over NATO forces in Europe.

The West German position, reiterated by Mr. Schmidt to Mr. Brezhnev, is that the government will allow stationing of neutron weapons on its territory if there is no effort on the side of the Warsaw Pact nations to reduce its advantage in weaponry all along West Germany's eastern border.

In a luncheon speech centering on arms reduction, Mr. Schmidt (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Port of London Aid on Brink of Bankruptcy

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—The port of London Authority, which is on the verge of bankruptcy as a result of years of strikes, an overmanned force and sagging business, has reached the end of the road.

The document was published by John Cuckney said that in the 12 weeks of this year the authority suffered an operating loss of 1.25 million.

Locks sources said that the authority probably has no more than £100,000 in the bank.

The port, which was the greatest busiest in the world earlier this century and in Victorian times, has declined in recent years. Shipping companies have gone elsewhere — mainly to Europe in the Netherlands.

## In Latest Communique Moro Kidnappers Claim To Carry Out Execution

By Henry Tanner

ROME, May 5 (NYT)—The Red Brigades terrorist organization today declared that it was carrying out its death sentence against former Premier Aldo Moro because the government had failed to give a positive response to its demand for an exchange of prisoners.

"We conclude the battle begun on March 16 by carrying out the sentence to which Aldo Moro has been condemned," said a declaration distributed simultaneously to newspapers in Milan, Genoa and Turin. March 16 was the day that Mr. Moro was kidnapped here in an ambush in which the five members of his police escort were killed. His kidnappers announced a month later, on April 15, that they had judged him in a "people's trial" and condemned him to death.

But the phrasing of the communiqué — "by carrying out" — fell short of saying that Mr. Moro had already been killed.

### Last Hope

Deeply worried Italian officials, worn by the terrorists' long lasting psychological warfare, clung to this last linguistic hope.

"All the attention is now concentrated on the gerund," said a spokesman at the headquarters of the Christian Democratic party in Piazza del Gesù. The statement used the form "seguendo" (by carrying out), which in grammatical terms is a gerund — namely the form of a verb indicating present or future.

The consensus among officials was that there was very little real hope left for Mr. Moro's survival.

There seemed to be no doubt about the authenticity of the communiqué from the terrorists, the ninth communiqué they have distributed since Mr. Moro's abduction. The simultaneous distribution in Italy's four major cities followed the pattern that the kidnappers established from the start.

The tone of the statement was one of unmistakable finality.

### Refusal Noted

The terrorists noted that the government had refused to consider their demand for the release of 13 prisoners held in Italian jails. This would have been the only possible way to get them to liberate Mr. Moro, the statement said.

They ridiculed the last-minute efforts made by Benedetto Craxi, the head of the small Socialist party, who had sought a way to make arrangements for some kind of trade between the government and the kidnappers short of an actual negotiation.

The terrorists' statement broke an 11-day silence. They had announced on April 15 that they had completed the interrogation of their prisoner and had "condemned him to death" in a "people's trial" for his role in the 30-year-old "repressive" Christian Democratic regime.

Three days later, a communiqué announced that Mr. Moro's body had been thrown into Lake Ducheno, 100 miles northeast of Rome. Security forces dynamited the solid ice surface of the lake and frogmen searched the depths in vain. It has never been clear whether that particular communiqué actually came from the Red Brigades or was a fake, but police officials believe that it was authentic — a cruel move in a war of nerves.

Two days later, the Red Brigades

distributed a photograph of Mr. Moro ostensibly holding a newspaper of the previous day as evidence that the hostage was still alive. In an accompanying statement they asked for the release of "all Communist prisoners" in exchange for Mr. Moro and gave the government 48 hours to respond.

Four days later, after the government had not reacted, they issued a new statement asking for 13 specific

prisoners, six of them members of the Red Brigades. The others were members of other far-left terrorist organizations and one man who had been condemned for a common crime.

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# Fukuda Urges U.S., Japan To Set Up a Science Fund

By Sam Jameson

NEW YORK, May 5—Premier Takeo Fukuda today proposed that the United States and Japan establish a joint fund of up to \$1 billion to carry out research and development in science and technology.

Mr. Fukuda, speaking at a luncheon sponsored by the Japan Society and the Foreign Policy Association, did not mention a specific sum of money.

But Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said Japan's idea was for a fund that might range anywhere from \$50 million to \$1 billion, with each nation contributing half.

Japanese diplomats said the proposal was still in the "idea" stage. President Carter gave a general but "favorable response" when Mr. Fukuda brought it up in talks in Washington Wednesday, they said.

Mr. Fukuda singled out nuclear fusion and solar energy as "particularly useful areas for joint research and development," but also suggested development of nuclear fuel-cycle technology that by itself would provide guarantees against proliferation of nuclear weapons and research to improve the safety and reliability of nuclear reactors.

Other countries should be allowed to join the "joint fund" as they wished, he said.

The willingness to make such a proposal itself was viewed as a significant departure from Japan's post-World War II policy of avoiding initiatives in the international arena.

Mr. Fukuda called a "substantial reduction" of Japan's current account surplus — the sum of the nation's trade surplus minus outlays for shipping, insurance, and tourism — Japan's No. 1

economic goal. In Japan's fiscal year 1977 (which ended March 31), the current account surplus was \$14.1 billion.

## Growth Rate

To reduce the current account surplus, Japan had targeted — and would achieve — a real growth rate of 7 per cent in fiscal 1978, he said. It was a goal, he pointed out, that was "far higher than the growth target of any other country."

Mr. Fukuda enumerated a host of trade liberalization measures Japan has taken. He said, "The Japanese market is today about as open and accessible as the United States, and the opportunities for exporting to Japan have been greatly expanded."

Then he challenged the audience, which included many leading businessmen, by saying:

"I hope the United States will respond with a redoubling of your efforts to promote American exports to Japan."

Mr. Fukuda also issued a strong appeal for continued American leadership throughout the globe, but particularly in Asia, and said Japan stood ready to assist the United States.

## Strong U.S. Sought

"The responsibility of the United States which has been a world leader for the last 50 years will become increasingly great in the future. I want the United States to be a strong nation. A strong United States is important to the peace and prosperity of the world. For Japan, which has long received the friendly assistance of the United States, our contribution should be to cooperate with the United States so that the United States will be able to perform even a greater role and discharge its responsibilities toward peace and prosperity in the world," he said.

Reiterating a theme which has marked his entire visit to the United States, Mr. Fukuda said the United States must "continue to demonstrate its determination, through concrete measures, to maintain its interests and its presence in Asia."

"This is the key to dissipating any anxieties in Southeast Asia that the United States may drift away from Asia and for undergirding and reinforcing Japan's constructive role in promoting Asian stability and prosperity," he added.

The Premier issued another appeal for the United States to protect the value of the dollar. His response constituted the most severe public criticism yet by a Japanese leader of the Carter administration's monetary policies — at least the policies which were in effect last year.

"I was highly dissatisfied with the attitude of the American government in letting the dollar fall last year by failing to take aggressive measures to protect it. Because the dollar is the key international currency, wild fluctuations of the dollar will lead to chaos in the world economy. A decline in the value of the dollar also invites inflation. Then, with inflation, the dollar declines further. And the fear of a vicious cycle occurs."

"I have expressed this opinion to American officials," he said.

Mr. Fukuda softened his criticism by calling himself "satisfied" with "the present American thinking about protecting the dollar and combating inflation." He cited American gold sales and action raising interest rates in the United States.

But he used the present tense in warning the United States that it must control inflation to reduce its trade deficits, saying, "I want the United States to do something to protect the value of the dollar."

In the afternoon, Mr. Fukuda had a conversation with businessmen. He was to fly to Honolulu and Maui today before departing for Tokyo tomorrow.

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## 3 Cuban Exiles Charged by FBI in Letelier Case

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—The FBI today charged three Cuban exiles with conspiracy to assassinate former Chilean official Orlando Letelier.

The FBI said that one of the suspects was under arrest and the two others were being sought.

Mr. Letelier, who served as Chilean ambassador to the United States from 1971 to 1973, was killed when a bomb explosion wrecked his car Sept. 21, 1976, in Washington.

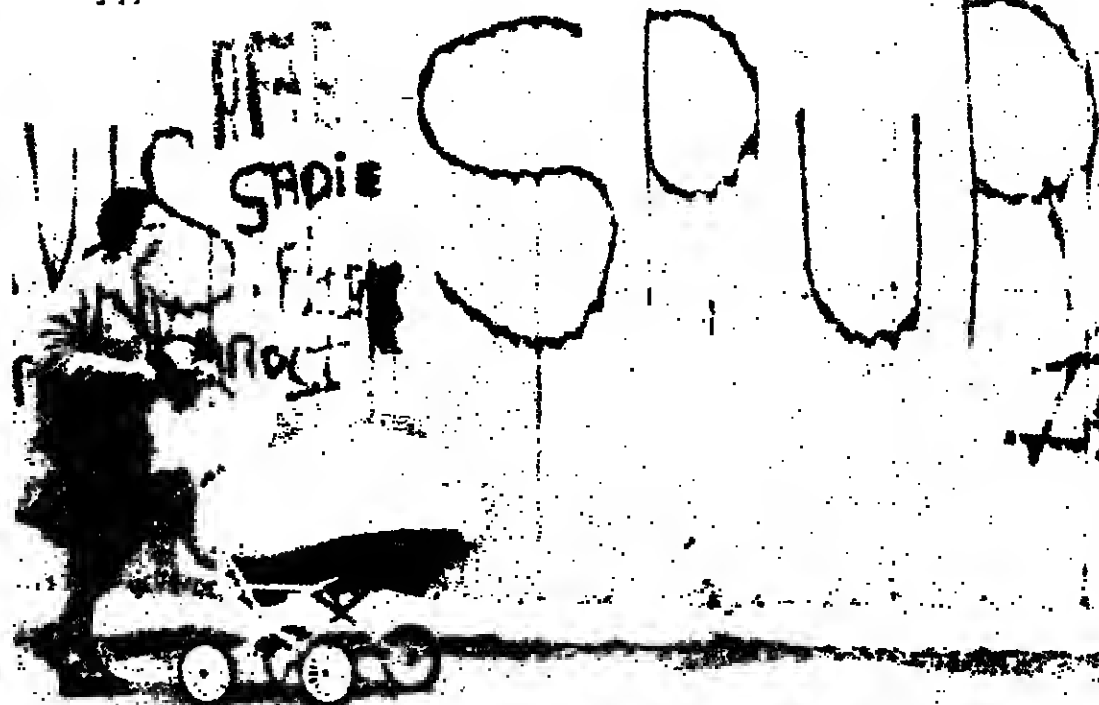
The FBI said that Ignacio Novo Sampol was arrested last yesterday. Mr. Novo, 39, was said to be a naturalized U.S. citizen and the brother of Guillermo Novo Sampol, who is being held in New York on unrelated charges but who the FBI has said figures in its investigation of the Letelier murder.

The FBI said the two other men charged and being sought are Jose Suarez Esquivel, 39, and Virgilio Paz Romero, 26, both naturalized U.S. citizens and Cuban exiles.

The FBI last month charged a fourth man, Michael Townley, with conspiracy to murder Mr. Letelier.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR

Est. 1911

5 Rue Daumou, PARIS  
Falkentum Str. 9, Munich

SPUR written on a wall in Glasgow as a warning to other gangs to stay out of the territory.

## Glasgow: Terror Has a Casual Look

(Continued from Page 1)

drunkers, has run through life in Glasgow for the last 100 years and once earned the port city the title of "cancer of the British empire."

"These kids are the inheritors of a century of gang warfare and the victims of today's urban poverty trap," an angry young welfare worker said.

In the tough districts of Barrowfield, Maryhill, Drumchapel and Easterhouse, the gangs spray their names on the grimy walls of tenements and high-rise blocks to mark out their territories.

Rival gangs often fight pitched battles among the crumbling, graffiti-covered tenement blocks that scar the city's notorious East End, described by planners as one of the most deprived areas in Western Europe.

"The most disturbing aspect of

the problem is the youths' casual approach to violence," a social worker said. Carving up innocent passers-by for no reason at all does not bother them.

Detectives said that a mob of 40 young thugs armed with knives, hatchets and chains recently besieged a Glasgow family's house chanting: "Who's next for the cemetery?" The family fled after police chased the gang.

Jimmie McKee, 18, was jailed for two years for being a member of a gang that jumped a young man in Barrowfield and hacked him with knives and a scythe blade. The victim's girl friend saved his life by throwing herself over him.

## 180 Armed Gangs

Police said that they know of about 180 gangs in Strathclyde who fight with knives, razors, meat

cleavers and swords. Police have warned that some now carry shotguns.

Many gangs have their own junior league. The 10-year-olds start off in the toddler teams and progress up through the tiny teams and the young teams to the big teams.

Crime in Strathclyde, in which five of Scotland's 5 million people live, has soared as the region suffered previously in Britain's economic recession.

One worker in 11 is jobless. Scotland has 20 per cent of Britain's under-18 unemployed.

"Young people in Scotland," said Scottish National party leader Margo MacDonald, "are in a worse situation than their grandfathers were in the 1930s."

A recent police report noted that the economic situation, with substantial unemployment and reduced incomes, school dropouts without jobs, would appear to have caused more people to turn to crime.

## Efforts to Erase Squalor

Major efforts have been made in the last 25 years to erase the squalor that spawned the old gangs. Slum districts like the notorious Gorbals, once likened to New York's Hell's Kitchen, have been torn down.

But urban renewal has bogged down in administrative chaos and political squabbling. The new towns on the city's outskirts, where whole slum communities were transplanted but given few social amenities, have become breeding grounds for the gangs.

"Scotland's cities are fast becoming the downtown New Yorks of Western Europe," warned Donald Stewart, an SNP leader. "We now have one of the highest murder rates in Europe. Much of our crime can be put down to poverty and a high alcoholism rate."

Authorities are reluctant to discuss the crime wave. The hard-pressed and undermanned police, believe they are containing the problem through tough street action and patient community work. But official statistics show that Strathclyde's killing rate sometimes is as high as that in strife-torn Northern Ireland.

In 1976, there were 71 murders in Glasgow compared with 48 the year before. Crimes of violence have risen more than 200 per cent in the last 20 years.

Sgt. Joe Black, general secretary of the Scottish Police Federation, commented: "Some lads going out for a weekend's fun feel improperly dressed unless they're carrying weapons."

## More Adulated Than Ever

# Brezhnev Retains Power Despite Age, Infirmities

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, May 5 (NYT)—President Leonid Brezhnev may be 71 and suffering from a combination of gout, leukemia and emphysema, as intelligence analysts in faraway Washington recently suggested, but despite his infirmities, he has never been accorded more adulation nor appeared more indisputably in charge than at the moment.

Every foreign visitor who sees Mr. Brezhnev — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Moscow last month, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn this week — is bombarded afterward with questions: Did he seem in charge? Did he tire quickly? Was he in physical pain?

When their leader disappears from public view, as he did during most of December and January, Soviet citizens sometimes ask these questions, too. Over the winter there was even some speculation here that he was somehow fading back into the "collective leadership" that took over in 1964 after the personality cults that had surrounded Khrushchev and Stalin before him.

It has been clear for at least two years that Mr. Brezhnev — now chief of state as well as general secretary of the Soviet Communist party — was much more than first among equals in the Politburo, which has 14 full members.

## War Hero

The latest elevation has made Mr. Brezhnev a national hero of the "Great Patriotic War" of 1941-1945. The defense of a small beachhead on the Black Sea coast near Novorossiisk has now become one of the key battles of the war because Mr. Brezhnev was there.

A popular song has been written, glorifying the "heroic ground" where Mr. Brezhnev's 18th Army kept the Germans from seizing two cement factories and moving south through the Caucasus Mountains in 1943.

A chorus of sailors performed the ballad for the Soviet leader in Vladivostok, during his recent cross-country inspection trip. His own memoir of the campaign has been published as a book.

Mr. Brezhnev's colleagues in the leadership awarded him the Order of Victory, the highest military award, in February for his contribution to the victory over fascism. But in his memoir, the former political commissar described the beachhead as "a relatively small sector of the war."

## Civilian Portrait

In the May Day parade through Red Square a few days ago, Mr. Brezhnev's portrait — as a civilian, not as marshal of the Soviet Union, which he has been since 1976 — floated on a banner in the place of honor high over the thousands of marchers.

As the government newspaper Izvestia put it for readers who could not be there, "Leonid Ilyich's whole life is associated with the activities of the party, with the heroic labor of the Soviet people, for the liberation and well-being of the motherland."

This eulogistic sort of tribute is typical. It is still a far cry from the excesses Stalin indulged in, but what it means — or even what it conceals — can only be guessed at. Somehow it seems a long way from the theories of distant students of Soviet affairs about the muffled struggle for the succession now supposedly being waged in the Kremlin by the Soviet President's colleagues and competitors.

Observers are watching the career of Leonid Zamyatin, who was relieved of his duties as the head of Tass, the official news agency, "in connection with his transfer to another post" in early March. He is clearly following Mr. Brezhnev in the Soviet firmament.

## Major Promotion

He has been given a major promotion and is now heading a new department of the Communist party's Central Committee, in

charge of information and propaganda.

The title does not mean that Western correspondents in Moscow can call up Mr. Zamyatin to ask the current state of play in the Kremlin. But it was Mr. Zamyatin whom a contingent of West German reporters was ushered in to see for an authoritative briefing before Mr. Brezhnev's trip to Bonn.

And it was Mr. Zamyatin who supervised the production of two recent documentary films about the general secretary. One of them, a biography called "The Story of a Communist," won Mr. Zamyatin a Lenin Prize 22. The 55-year-old Zamyatin headed Tass for eight years, beginning in 1970 when he moved up after eight years in the Soviet Foreign Ministry's press department.

He has long acted as Mr. Brezhnev's spokesman on trips abroad, and his new job is believed to be to make the Soviet Union's case more strongly in the ideological struggle with the capitalist West.

Mr. Zamyatin's probable successor at Tass is believed to be Valentin Falin, the patriotic Soviet ambassador to Bonn, who said not long ago that he was ready to return home after seven years there. After the second Soviet-West German top-level meeting in the Rhineland capital in five years, he has probably earned the right to go.

# Brezhnev In Bonn

(Continued from Page 1)

spoke out in favor of an elimination of what he called "current standing disparities."

## Military Superiority

Addressing Mr. Brezhnev, he said: "I recognize, with a large measure of agreement, your statement that neither side should strive for military superiority over the other. On the basis of both sides renouncing military superiority, we must be able to find a way to stop the building up of forces and start reducing them."

The conversations were described as a "feeling-out process" by a source close to the chancellery. Officially, the Soviets were more enthusiastic about their tone, with Mr. Zamyatin saying they were open, useful and positive. Klaus Bolling, the chancellor's spokesman, appeared more reserved, describing the talks as "intensive, very concentrated and concrete."

Mr. Zamyatin told reporters Mr. Brezhnev informed the Chancellor there was reason for optimism about Berlin, whose status is regarded by the West German government as a gauge of Soviet interest in reducing tensions in Europe. But the Soviet spokesman became annoyed by repeated questioning on the reasons for the optimism, and accused West Germany of violating the four-power 1971 agreement on the city.

## Dissident Appeared

There was no mention of human rights being discussed by the two leaders although Pyotr Grigorenko, the exiled Soviet dissident, appeared at a news conference here and called Mr. Brezhnev's talk of peace hypocrisy in "light of his government's suppression of all opposition to the regime."

While Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Brezhnev were meeting, discussions went ahead on economic matters between Economics Minister Otto von Lambsdorff and Nikolai Tikhonov, the first deputy premier, and Nikolai Patolichev, the foreign trade minister.

A spokesman for Mr. Lambsdorff said he stated that the West Germans wanted, in exchange for the machinery they send to the Soviet Union, more hard currency and less goods that were difficult to dispose of, such as fruit or live stock.

Although the trade agreement that was being worked out is understood to provide a long-term framework for economic relations between the two countries, the West Germans stressed that development would be dependent on the Russians' ability to provide worthwhile compensation. Trade with the Soviet Union now represents about 2.2 per cent of total West German exports.

# French Aircraft Repel Polisario Raid in Sahara

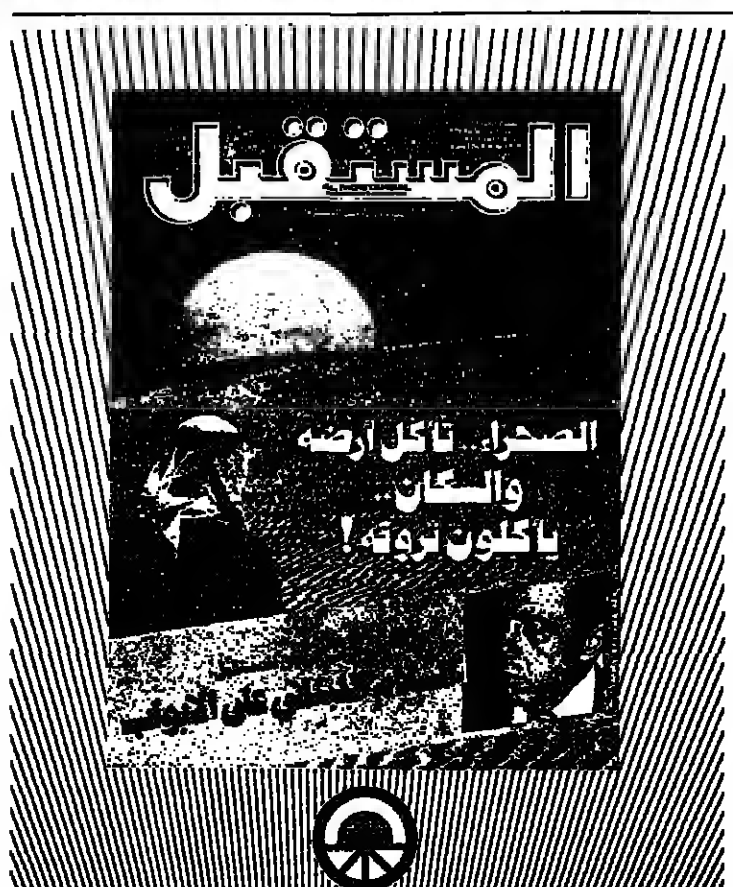
PARIS, May 5 (NYT)—French military planes Wednesday helped Mauritania forces in stopping a column of Polisario tribesmen advancing on the mining center of Zouerate in the Western Sahara according to a French Defense Ministry spokesman.

In the combined Mauritania-French operation, the spokesman said, an unspecified part of the Polisario force consisting of 100 vehicles was encircled and destroyed.

The French intervention, it was stressed here, was in response to a urgent Mauritania request for assistance against renewed guerrilla harassment on the part of Polisario that gives it support, has been fighting for the independence of the former Spanish Sahara after the area was divided between Morocco and Mauritania.



ON STRIKE—Piles of rubbish make Venice's Grand Canal appear not quite so grand. The city's street cleaners, striking for higher pay, have been off the job for 10 days.





Sees Tough Bargaining

Carter Seeks Accord On SALT This Year

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, May 5 (NYT)—President Carter said last night that he hoped to achieve a new agreement on limiting strategic arms this year and added that any compromises by the United States would have to be met by equivalent concessions from the Soviet Union.

Wednesday, The New York Times reported that the administration was moving toward accepting a compromise with Moscow in which the United States would agree to a Soviet request for a total of 2,250 missiles and bombers in return for Moscow's acceptance of a mutual ceiling of 1,200 on missiles armed with multiple warheads.

Last night, at a news conference in Portland, Ore., Mr. Carter said that he would not disclose what the ceilings were under discussion at the arms talks, but added: "Any yielding on our part would have to be met with yielding on their part."

**Tough Bargaining**

Earlier in the day, the White House said that tough bargaining remained before the United States and the Soviet Union could agree on the terms of an arms pact. There were no plans, a spokesman added, for a meeting between President Carter and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev this summer.

**White House press secretary** Jody Powell said yesterday in Denver that, while the administration favors such a meeting, Moscow has said that a new Soviet-U.S. strategic arms agreement must be wrapped up first. He said, however, that there might be a Carter-Brezhnev meeting "if and when we can reach an arms agreement which the President feels protects our security."

"That has not happened yet," he said, adding that "tough bargaining remains."

Administration officials said that Mr. Powell's remarks were an accurate assessment of the situation at the talks and that two major issues, as well as several smaller questions, still stood in the way of an agreement.

But the officials indicated that Mr. Powell may have been overly pessimistic on the status of negotiations to avoid giving the impression that the administration was rushing into a new agreement. They suggested that the strong criticism of the agreement made Wednesday by 33 Republican senators may also have been a factor in the White House's apparent decision to downplay the possibility of a Carter-Brezhnev meeting.

A summit meeting this summer apparently depends in large part on the talks expected later this month between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister

Andrei Gromyko. There is also a good chance that Mr. Gromyko, during his projected visit, would meet with Mr. Carter.

Meanwhile, officials confirmed that the administration is moving to accept a Soviet compromise proposal that would limit each side to 2,250 long-range missiles and bombers and said that U.S. negotiators had recently been instructed to convey this message in talks in Geneva. However, as reported Wednesday in The New York Times, they said the two sides have yet to agree formally to the arrangement, which would place a limit of 1,200 on missiles equipped with multiple warheads.

When asked in Denver yesterday whether the two sides had finally agreed on an overall ceiling for missiles and bombers, Mr. Carter said: "I don't think so."

To cement the proposed compromise on the overall ceiling, officials said that it would first be necessary for Moscow to set a ceiling of 1,200 on land-based and sea-based missiles armed with multiple warheads. In addition, they said that the two sides also have to define exactly what forces are included under the proposed ceiling.

If this is done in the near future, negotiators must still find solutions to the two most difficult problems that still stand in the way of a completed accord — the legacy each would have in modernizing its strategic arsenal and what kind of limits would be placed on the Soviet Backfire bomber.

If these are resolved, a new treaty lasting until 1985 would replace a temporary accord, signed in 1972, that gave the Soviet Union a 40 per cent advantage in numbers of offensive missiles.

The proposed treaty would not affect defensive arms, such as anti-ballistic missiles, that were curbed in a separate treaty in 1972 which was renewed last fall.

**Republican Opposition**

Although the proposed agreement calls for equal numbers of Soviet and U.S. arms, an official of the Republican Policy Committee said this was unlikely to blunt congressional criticism of a new accord. He said that, while the accord gave each side equal numbers, the Soviet Union would still be able to deploy much larger missiles with greater payload.

In releasing a statement critical of the administration's defense and arms control policies Wednesday, Sen. Carl Curtis said that it had been unanimously agreed to by all 38 Republican members of the Senate. However, only 33 senators have signed the document, but Republican officials said that the five remaining Republicans were expected to do so soon. The officials declined to release the names of the senators who had not signed the statement.

The statement criticized what it called unilateral concessions by the administration, saying "in what has become a frightening pattern of giving up key American weapons systems for nothing in return. President Carter has delayed production of critical weapons systems without getting anything in return."

On the arms talks, the statement said "concessions to the Soviets regarding their heavy missiles must be offset by comparable concessions by the Soviet Union." The senators also said the Soviet Backfire bomber must be included in any new arms agreement.

Seychelles Ousts 2 U.S. Workers

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Two U.S. civilian employees at a U.S. Air Force tracking station in the Seychelles Islands have been ordered to leave the country because of alleged involvement in a coup attempt, State Department officials said yesterday.

U.S. authorities have asked the Seychelles authorities for an explanation of the expulsion order but the officials said.

The two civilian technicians plan to comply with the expulsion order. The coup attempt occurred during a meeting last week of leftist parties from Indian Ocean island countries.

U.S., Mexico Sign Pacts On Extradition, Tourism

By Leonard Greenwood

MEXICO CITY, May 5—New agreements between the United States and Mexico covering extradition, tourism and the ocean borders were signed here yesterday by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Mexican Foreign Minister Santiago Roel.

The extradition treaty establishes procedures for returning fugitives to their own countries and adds aircraft hijacking and illegal export and import of archeological objects to the crimes for which a person may be extradited. It also gives a broader definition of drug-trafficking offenses.

The tourism agreement aims to increase the flow of tourists between the two countries and sets up a joint Mexican-U.S. program for attracting visitors from other parts of the world.

The treaty on maritime relations establishes boundaries where the

seas of the United States and Mexico meet, with lines extending 200 miles seaward from the Pacific and Caribbean coasts.

Both countries traditionally claimed 12-mile limits, but in 1976 Mexico declared that it had exclusive rights to exploit the economic riches of the sea and seabed for 200 miles out from its coast. The United States now also claims a conservation and administrative fishing zone off its own coast for the same distance.

**A Year of Talks**

The new agreements result from a year of bilateral negotiations under a consultative mechanism established last May to deal with matters of mutual interests.

Mr. Vance told a plenary session of the consultative body here yesterday that the United States is pleased with the first year's results, and he predicted that the arrangement will become increasingly important.

Mr. Roel said that the consultative mechanism has proved to be "a formula that makes it possible to work as a team."

The bilateral negotiations have discussed the export of Mexican natural gas to the United States, but the Mexican government has suspended the offer to supply the fuel until the United States completes legislation on its domestic energy program.

Mr. Vance and the Mexican foreign minister were to fly today to Puerto Vallarta on Mexico's Pacific Coast for a day of relaxation and informal private talks. Mr. Vance will return to Washington tomorrow.



RIGHT TO HAPPINESS—Thousands of women marching in Madrid demanding the right to use birth control. One of their placards reads: "Only desired children are happy children."

Asks Legal Protection for the Poor

Carter Denounces U.S. Lawyers, Justice

By David S. Broder

LOS ANGELES, May 5 (WP)—President Carter denounced the U.S. legal profession yesterday, saying that it has too often protected the "hierarchy of privilege" and "accommodated the interest of the public... only when forced to."

Mr. Carter, stopping in Los Angeles on a short trip through the West, made his first major address as President on the law to a luncheon meeting of the Los Angeles Bar Association.

Mr. Carter criticized the legal community for failing to serve the cause of social justice. "No resource of talent and training in our society, not even medical care, is more wastefully or unfairly distributed than legal skills," he said.

Ninety per cent of our lawyers serve 10 per cent of our people. We are overlawyred. The cause of justice. He urged both legislation and action by the bar to remove many cases from the courts, shorten the time of trials, cut the costs of legal service and equalize the treatment of rich and poor.

President Carter also clearly signaled his intention to use the 152 new federal judgeships that will be created by legislation now awaiting final action in Congress to increase significantly the number of women and minorities to be used by the federal judiciary. He said that the new federal judgeships that will be created by legislation now awaiting final action in Congress to increase significantly the number of women and minority representatives on the bench.

The White House press secretary, Jody Powell, said that Mr. Carter had discussed his speech with Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Burger and Attorney General Griffin Bell. But Mr. Powell denied that there was any political motivation in the attack on the legal profession.

Citing government antitrust cases that have stretched for nine years without a decision, Mr. Carter said: "I am worried about a legal system in which expensive talent on both sides produces interminable delay — especially when the delay itself can often mean victory for one side. Justice should not be forced to obey the timetables of those who seek to avoid it. I have inspected many prisons, and I know that nearly all inmates are drawn from the ranks of the powerless and the poor. In many courts, plea-bargaining serves the convenience of the judge and lawyers, not the ends of justice."

**Doubt on Justice**

Noting that the United States has "the heaviest concentration of lawyers on earth," Mr. Carter said, "we have more litigation, but I am not sure we have more justice."

He called for tougher prosecution of white-collar criminals and unscrupulous public officials, saying, "All too often these big-shot crooks escape the full consequences of their acts."

"Those of us — presidents and lawyers — who enjoy privilege, power and influence in our society will be called to a harsh account with the way we are using it."

"We cannot speak of human rights in other countries unless we are doing our utmost to protect the rights of our own people here at home."

**Bar President 'Surprised'**

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT)—The president of the American Bar Association said yesterday that he was "surprised" by President

Carter's assertion that lawyers resisted innovation. William Spann Jr., unofficial spokesman for the legal profession, said that he found it "particularly astonishing" that the President should say this because ABA leaders were scheduled to meet with him next week on establishing a center to help poor people accused of crime.

Mr. Spann said that while the ABA agreed with the President that the criminal justice system should be "fairer, faster and more sensible," the organization had "long been committed to major action programs to accomplish this."

About half the country's 460,000 lawyers belong to the ABA.

"Since the ABA has been working closely with the President's Justice Department to speed up and 'delayer' the resolution of minor disputes, and since we have been a major supporter of the Legal Services Corporation in its efforts to bring legal services to the poor, we are surprised that he accuses us of resisting innovation," Mr. Spann said.

Killer Whale in California Pins Trainer 'Gently,' Almost Fatally

RANCHO PALOS VERDES, Calif.—Pale and tired, Jill Stratton was released yesterday from a hospital, still wondering why Marineland's 14,000-pound killer whale she had trained for eight months almost drowned her Tuesday. Miss Stratton was held underwater for four minutes by 15-year-old Orky before being pulled out by coworkers and revived by artificial resuscitation.

She guessed that the whale either underestimated the amount of time she could hold her breath or became jealous when a human invaded the sanctuary where he lives with his possibly-pregnant mate, Corky. Orky and Corky, the only breeding pair of killer whales *Orcinus orca* in captivity in the world, are extremely "sensitive to one another," she said. Killer whales, from 20 to 30 feet long at maturity, choose mates for life. On Tuesday, Miss Stratton hopped on Orky's pectoral fin for a training session. It was the first time in months that anyone had ridden Orky because of construction work at Marineland, an aquatic park, she said.

After a normal ride of a few minutes, Orky dumped Miss Stratton into the 23-foot deep tank and got "rambunctious. He dunked me a couple of times in the water." She was able to breathe between dunks. Then, the whale nudged her toward the bottom of the tank. "I could feel the bottom below me and I could feel him above me. I was hoping I could hold my breath — but I wasn't frightened. I just thought I'd relax and let him do what he wanted. Five minutes to him is nothing. He can hold his breath for half an hour." She said that Orky was "very gentle" even when holding her underwater.

Miss Stratton said that she does not hold a grudge against the whale. "He didn't hurt me," she said. Meanwhile, Orky was moping in his tank, apparently awaiting the return of his trainer. "He was probably just as surprised as anyone that I couldn't hold my breath," Miss Stratton said.

McClellan Losing Hope Of Seeing Russian Wife

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Woodford McClellan observed his fourth wedding anniversary yesterday, a lonely celebration in which he wished for nothing but the return of his wife, his child and his obscurity.

Mr. McClellan, a professor of history at the University of Virginia, was married in Moscow on May 4, 1974. Despite appeals to two governments, he has not seen his Russian wife and stepdaughter since he had to leave in August of that year.

He has worked through two U.S. secretaries of state, calmed the sympathy of a dozen members of Congress, scores of church leaders and academics and appealed to intermediaries in other nations. Now, he says, he is just about out of hope.

"I am here as a representative of an extraordinarily courageous pair of women, my wife, Irina, and my daughter, Elena," he told a luncheon meeting of a private group, the American Security Council, before heading to the State Department once again.

"I, myself have never wanted to be anything but an obscure college professor. To be thrust into the limelight makes me very uncomfortable... But Irina is fighting for her liberty and I will not accept defeat."

Irina McClellan, 36, tried to chain herself to the fence of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow on April 19 to protest the Soviet Union's refusal to grant her and her daughter, by a previous marriage, an exit visa to go live with her husband in Charlottesville, Va.

She was arrested by KGB agents, but later was released and said that

she was told to apply once again for the visa. "I'm probably going to be disappointed again," she said last week. "But they sounded so promising."

Mr. McClellan said yesterday that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Mr. Vance's predecessor, Henry Kissinger, had made personal appeals to Soviet officials in his behalf.

Mr. McClellan said that the Russians have claimed that Irina, as a former employee of the Institute of World Economic and International Affairs in Moscow, had access to state secrets.

"That is patently absurd," Mr. McClellan said. "Her job was like that of a tourist guide. She manned a telephone that stranded tourists could call for directions."

"Moreover," he said, "she left the job in early 1973. The Soviet Union has a law requiring a five-year wait for persons with access to state secrets to obtain an exit visa, but that period is now expired."

Mr. McClellan said that both Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Vance have passed messages to him saying, in effect to go easy now, that it's time to give quiet diplomacy a chance to work.

**U.S. Air Crash Kills 4**

LARAMIE, Wyo., May 5 (UPI)—Four persons were killed yesterday in the crash in Wyoming County of a twin-engine plane plagued by icing and poor visibility, a Federal Aviation Agency spokesman said. The identities of the victims were not known.

Calls Thailand Stop a 'Moving Experience'

Mondale Visits Shelter for Refugees

By David Lawton

BANGKOK, May 5 (WP)—Vice President Mondale, in what he called "one of the most moving experiences" of his Asian journey, today shouldered his way through a crowded refugee shelter here, listening to first-person accounts of terror, mass murder and daring escapes from Communist Indochina.

He pledged action and money to aid the refugees.

"The refugee problem is a product of the most pressing and tragic human rights problems in the world today," the vice-president declared. "I believe there is no more profound test of our government's commitment to human rights than the way we deal with these people."

When Mr. Mondale alighted from his car this morning, he found 640 refugees from Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia waving paper flags to greet him from the windows and courtyards of a three-story concrete barracks.

"Where do you come from?" Mr. Mondale asked.

"Cambodia. All my friends were killed by the Khmer Rouge," the man answered. He identified himself as Dura Narin, a former battalion commander in the defeated army.

The vice-president tugged off his jacket in the 95-degree heat, Edging deeper into the compound, he turned to his wife, Joan. He shook his head and muttered, "God, isn't that something?"

At the foot of a staircase the vice-president confronted a 24-year-old Vietnamese woman gently rocking her baby girl to sleep in a string hammock. As perspiring Secret Service men held the crowd back, Mrs. Huynh Xu Ha told the vice-president that she had sailed across the Gulf of Thailand for 10 days in a small fishing boat with 18 other persons to escape Vietnam.

Speaking softly, listlessly, in her native language, she said she had made the ocean crossing when she was pregnant because she feared for her child's future.

Her daughter had been born in a refugee camp in Thailand, Mrs. H said, but she hoped they would soon be allowed to leave for the United States.

The facility visited by Mr. Mondale today is used to house refugees who are close to completing the complicated U.S. immigration requirements.

Officials from the vice-president's party and from the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok noted that many of the refugees already in Thailand stand little chance of going to the United States or other countries even with the new annual quota of up to 20,000 admissions.

But with substantial economic assistance to cover the costs, the officials suggested, the government in Bangkok might eventually acquiesce in resettling many of the refugees permanently on farmland.

Among the rustling U.S. and Thai flags were a number of yellow flags with triple crimson bands: the insignia of the overthrown South Vietnamese republic.

The vice-president spoke to a slender man to a white shirt.

"When did you come to Thailand?" Mr. Mondale asked.

"Nine months ago," Im Vin, 34, replied in English.

"How long did it take you to reach Thailand?"

"Thirty-six days on foot from Kratie Province."

"Where is your family now?"

"My wife and family were supposed to be put to death on the day I escaped," the refugee replied evenly. "Sixty families from all over my district were taken away that day. We had all been gathered together in an old Chinese school. We had all been told we would be taken to work on a rubber plantation. But my sister warned us that the last time families had been gathered like that, they had been taken to a hillside and had not returned."

Mr. Mondale moved to another man.

**Brazil Inmates Refusing Food**

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—Nearly all the 200 political prisoners in Brazil have been on a hunger strike for three weeks to protest the protracted solitary confinement of two prisoners jailed for life. Amnesty International said today.

The London-based human rights organization said that it called Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel yesterday for the second time, asking him to do all in his power to end the hunger strike.

Amnesty International said that the strike started in the Professor Barreto Campello penitentiary in Itamaraca, Pernambuco state, where Rholine Sonde Cavalcanti and Carlos Alberto Soares have been kept in solitary confinement since September, 1975.

But there would be no limit on how much the secretary of agriculture could pay farmers who agreed to divert land. This led opponents of the bill to charge that it granted dangerous powers to the president and executive branch.

One of the strongest arguments for the bill was made by Rep. Dan Glickman, D-Kan., whose state is a major wheat producer.

While conceding that "this is not the best bill in the world," Rep. Glickman said that a wheat crisis exists because there is no incentive for growers to participate in land-diversion programs.

The administration has indicated that once the compromise farm bill becomes law, the administration will raise the target of government-

**U.S. Study Cuts Teen Smoking**

CONCORD, N.H., May 5 (AP)—One in four teenagers in a New Hampshire study quit smoking after seeing that it made their hands tremble and their hearts beat faster, the New Hampshire Lung Association reported.

The study, released today, reported the results of a program that pioneered the use of biofeedback machines in smoking education as well as on smokers. She said many nonsmokers commented that the dramatic impact of the demonstration strengthened their resolve not to smoke.

**Austria-Hungary Travel**

VIENNA, May 5 (AP)—After talks in Budapest, Austria and Hungary today initiated an agreement on visa-free travel effective Jan. 1, 1979, the Austrian Foreign Ministry announced. Citizens of Austria and Hungary will be allowed to stay in the other country without a visa up to 30 days.

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**French Air Repel Police**

PARIS, May 5 (AP)—A French Air Force jet repelled a police helicopter yesterday in a dogfight over the city.

The jet, a Mirage 5, was flying at low altitude when it was challenged by a police helicopter. The jet fired a warning shot, and the helicopter retreated.

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## Communist Coup in Kabul

The Carter administration is so far rightly unruffled by last week's coup in Afghanistan, where the leaders of a small Communist party seized power in Kabul. But there are three potential areas of concern for the U.S.

One is simply that a genuinely nonaligned government has fallen to an avowedly Communist one that is likely to tilt toward Moscow. A second is the possibility of trouble with neighboring Pakistan and Iran. And the third is the real possibility of widespread bloodshed as the new crowd attempts to impose its authority on Afghanistan's independent-minded tribesmen.

A decade ago, a Communist gain anywhere would have been felt as a distinct loss for Washington. Most people in the U.S. now recognize that the world is more complicated.

The Pathans, Tajiks and Uzbeks of Afghanistan have for centuries resisted the southward pressure of Russian culture. Although the Afghan Communists historically have leaned toward Moscow rather than Peking, and will lean more decidedly that way than their predecessors, they are unlikely to become Moscow's puppets.

Still, a revolutionary Afghanistan will make its neighbors nervous. Its very existence will intensify separatist sentiment among the

Baluchi tribesmen in Pakistan and Iran; most likely, this sentiment will spread as Afghanistan's Baluchis flee across the poorly demarcated borders to escape the new Kabul leadership.

The slain Afghan leader, President Mohammad Daud, had good relations with his neighbors and joined them in refusing to inflame the tribal politics of the region.

The new uncertainty is less serious for Iran than Pakistan, whose separatist movements, in Baluchistan and in the Northwest Frontier Province, are stronger. But not everything depends on the situation in Kabul. Pakistan has recently tried to appease rather than suppress the separatists and that policy may now find its reward.

Concern for human rights is decidedly warranted. Afghan politics—within tribes as much as among them—has always been rough. Last week's coup seems to have been especially bloody, including the execution of nearly the entire Daud family and many officials and army officers.

Further resistance is expected from other potential victims and that may evoke further repression. Outsiders can do little beyond offering sanctuary to those who flee. Countries in the region should be prepared to lend a hand, and the wealthier nations should help them carry the burden.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Corporate First Amendment

The Supreme Court's ruling the other day that corporations have a constitutional right to express their views on political issues is a thunderbolt in law and politics. It breaks open questions long thought to have been closed. It raises the possibility that not only corporations but also comparable entities—labor unions, associations, partnerships—will become even more deeply involved than they are now in elective politics. And it helps to diminish the corporation's peculiar status as "an artificial being, invisible, intangible," to use the memorable phrase of Chief Justice John Marshall. Legally a corporation is now a "person" with at least some fundamental rights and a voice the government cannot still.

Among the central questions the decision raises are these: Since government cannot limit the amount of money an individual spends directly on a political campaign (although it can limit contributions to candidates), can it limit the amount a corporation spends? Is there any difference between corporations and labor unions in terms of expressing political views and spending on campaigns? Can lobbying activities of corporations be regulated differently from the activities of individuals? Which of the other rights and protections given to individuals by the Bill of Rights now apply to corporations with equal force? How many other attributes of real persons will the law or the courts eventually hand over to these artificial "persons"?

We don't know anybody who claims to know the answers to those questions with any certainty—which is precisely why we are troubled by the direction in which the court seems to be heading. A corporation, after all, is quite different from a human being. Most are created for only one purpose—making money—and are endowed with at least one quality human beings lack: potential immortality. Their stake in the politics of a nation is considerable. But they lack the mechanism for self-expression that has usually been thought of as the core of the First Amendment. Corporations are not minds that formulate ideas or even voices that freely express them. Rather, in a political debate corporations are megaphones for the views of those who own or control them. Yet corporations do not represent the majority view of all those who are shareholders in them. Corporations, in short, are money talking.

How, then, did the court come to this view that a corporation has a First Amendment right to participate in political discussion? It

did so by looking at freedom of speech from the listener's, not the speaker's, point of view. Justice Lewis Powell, who wrote the majority opinion, believes the real meaning of free speech lies at least as much in "affording the public access to discussion, debate and the dissemination of information and ideas" as in fostering individual self-expression. What counts is the content of speech, not its source.

That view, a fairly new one in the court, grows out of decisions that extended First Amendment protections to publishing and broadcasting corporations. Since a corporation such as that which publishes this newspaper enjoys the right to freedom of the press, the argument goes, other corporations must enjoy the right to freedom of speech. In the last two years, that analysis has been used to establish at least some First Amendment protection for advertising.

That rationale for what the court has done is not lacking in logic and appeal. But we find more persuasive the dissenting, traditional views of Justices Byron White and William Rehnquist. Justice White pointed out that the public would be unlikely to lose either ideas or information if corporations could not participate in political debate; the individuals who thought up the ideas or gathered the information would be perfectly free to communicate them as individuals. Justice Rehnquist noted that the court has previously extended the protections of liberty contained in the Bill of Rights only to publishing corporations and to associations created for political purposes. A basis can also be found in prior cases for a quite different decision, one that would have permitted government to restrict the speaking right of corporations and other such entities to those matters that directly affect the business in which they are engaged.

It will take years to comprehend the full dimensions of the change the court is making in the First Amendment. Presumably, one immediate result is that the views of IBM or AT&T or the AFL-CIO concerning, say, the Panama Canal treaties or who should be president can now be spread as widely as the views of a newspaper or individual, if those who control the former organization want to make an effort. If that will mean more robust and comprehensive political debate, that seems fair enough to us. But if it will mean that the voices of those with the most money will have an unfair advantage over other voices in political debate, we do not see how that would usefully serve the purposes of free speech.

WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Breshnet in Bonn

Mr. Brezhnev said in an interview with a West German newspaper before he left Moscow for Bonn that the Soviet Union posed no military threat to anyone. This is untrue. The Soviet Union is a threat to China, to NATO and to Third World countries in Africa where it has recently been exercising its military muscle.

For 4½ years, the West has been holding talks with Russia in Vienna designed to pro-

duce mutual and balanced troop reductions in Europe. Not an inch of progress has been made.

Chancellor Schmidt and the West German public will be under no illusions about the purpose of Mr. Brezhnev's visit. It is to extract further technological and credit facilities, to beat the neutron-bomb drum, and in general attack West Germany's faith in NATO. His credibility is too low for it all to cut much ice.

From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

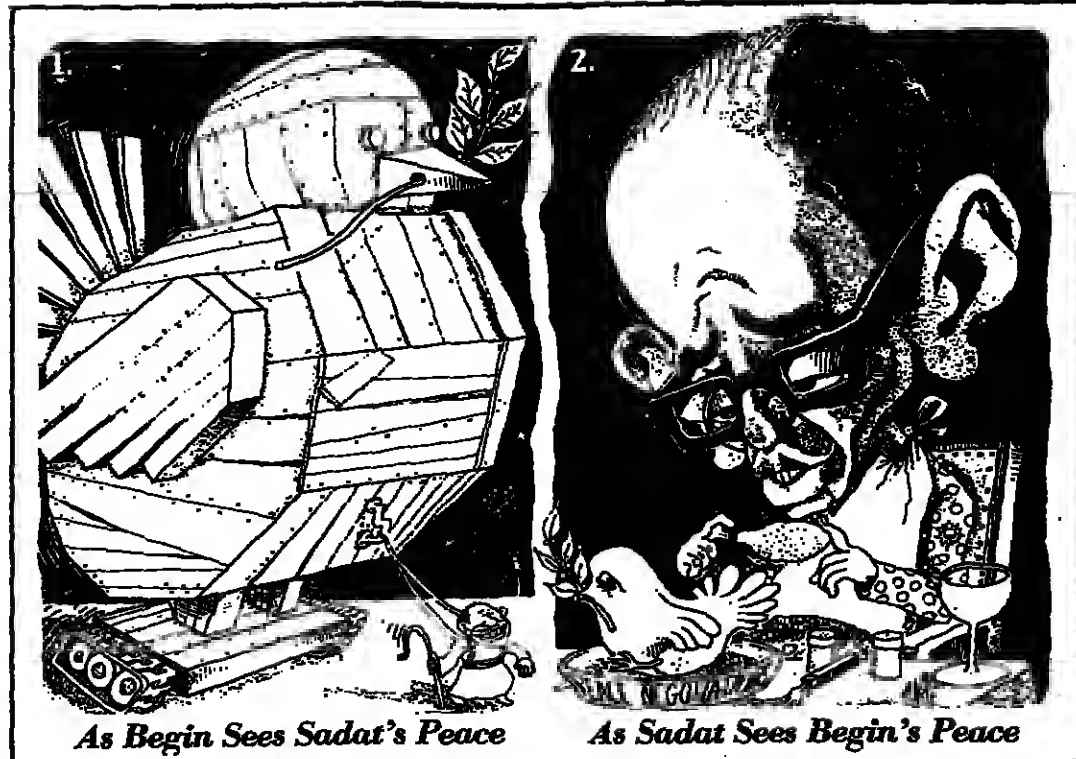
May 6, 1903

NEW YORK—Fifteen daughters of millionaires formed a prominent feature of a production of the comic opera, "The Flying Dutchman," in Philadelphia last night before an audience of Philadelphia and New York society people. Admission was by invitation only. Most of the wealthy young women were in the chorus, and in order that harmony might prevail, the author gave each a chance to be a soloist, to the extent of two lines.

#### Fifty Years Ago

May 6, 1928

NEW YORK—This city continues to draw runaway girls from all over the country. Miss Stella Miner said in the 20th anniversary report of the Girls Service League of America. Miss Miner announced that not only had the number of girls increased, but that their average age, formerly 17 years, had dropped by more than a year recently. The organization helped 4,600 girls last year, and 44,602 in the 20 years it has been in existence.



## The Republican Manifesto

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—For the first time in memory, the Republican members of the Senate—all 38 of them—have been unanimous on something, and probably on the wrong thing. They have signed and published a manifesto condemning President Carter's conduct of foreign policy as a menace to the security of the Republic, and, in the process, seem determined to make foreign policy a partisan political issue.

In 15 short months of incoherence, inconsistency and ineptitude, the Senate Republican manifesto said, "our foreign policy and national security objectives are confused and we are being challenged around the globe by Soviet arrogance."

This is something new since the days of Sen. Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan and his postwar approach to a bipartisan foreign policy. Not even the elder Henry Cabot Lodge and his "little band of willful men" were ever able to get such party unanimity in the Senate when they killed the League of Nations at the end of the First World War.

It is true that Carter's foreign policy has not been consistent or even coherent, and is therefore open to fair criticism. But while the

duity of the Republican opposition is in opposition, the 38 Senate Republicans suggest no alternative to Carter's policies.

They are unanimous in their condemnation, but wildly different among themselves about what to do about the arms race, the trade and monetary problems of the world, or the struggles in the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The timing of this Republican Senate manifesto is almost as incoherent as its charges against Carter. While Prime Minister Fukuda of Japan and Prime Minister Begin of Israel were in this country trying to negotiate with the President in the White House, Republican senators chose this particular moment to proclaim that Carter didn't know what he was doing and didn't have their support.

This point will not be lost on the Soviets, who are now negotiating a strategic arms agreement with Carter, or on the Chinese, whose new leaders are beginning to come back into the world of trade and politics, or on the contesting nations of the Middle East and Africa. If Carter is opposed by all 38 Republican senators, how can he

negotiate and speak for the United States?

What is particularly ironic is that this Senate Republican manifesto should have been announced by Sen. John Tower of Texas, the most partisan of men, in the name of "bipartisanship."

In the "bipartisan spirit" that has characterized U.S. foreign policy since the last World War, he said, "The Republican party should not engage in needless partisan carping or political exploitation of world issues," which, of course, was precisely what he was doing.

But, he added, "having acted with restraint," it would be "a dereliction of duty" to stand silent in the face of the Carter administration's transgressions.

This is good old or bad old political argument, but it is clearly not in the "bipartisan spirit" of Arthur Vandenberg, and very much in the spirit one expects from John Tower of Texas.

What is surprising about the Republican Senate manifesto is that senators like Mathias of Maryland, Case of New Jersey and Javits of New York apparently went along with it.

### Critical Moment

They have their honest differences with Carter's foreign policy—his "incoherence, inconsistency, and ineptitude," as the manifesto says. But to make a partisan issue of it at a critical moment of negotiation on arms control, trade, and the Middle East and Africa is a different thing.

The nightmare of the Republican party in the last half-century is that it put party interests ahead of the national interest after the First World War and before the Second World War—but the Republicans seem to be back again flirting with the notion that they can make protectionism and anti-communism winning political issues in the off-year elections of 1978 and the presidential election of 1980.

### Letters

#### Mark Rudd's Return

I noted recently your coverage of Mark Rudd's return to Columbia. There he was warmly greeted by the chaplain, Rev. Starr, at a Columbia retrospective "ten years after." Now, Mr. Rudd, a poor misguided youth has seen the error of his ways and has returned to the scene of his greatest triumph. And so, we Americans, the land of invincible benevolence, have concluded that Rudd was like so many young men in 1968, exuberant, articulate, idealistic, pressed to resist the impending draft.

How easily we forget! The riots at Columbia were not directed against the "war," nor were they a reaction to heavy-handed administrative dealing with the construction of a new gymnasium. I recall as a student saying to myself, "Now we've got action, but it's not directed against the war!" Mark Rudd and his associates were not seeking to end a war or right an injustice; they were attempting to use a concrete issue as a basis for societal polarization and institutional destruction. While we watch the terrorist movements in Europe polarize governments into restrictive (potentially fascist) measures as a means of systems preservation, we ignore what already has happened in the United States.

Just what did Rudd view as his goal, and how was the strike at Columbia organized, funded? Had there been a Cuba connection, a drug connection, and a "Chicago 7" connection in the SDS planning of the Columbia riots? Didn't the SDS movement at Columbia evolve under Rudd's leadership into the Weather Underground and the Weathermen? Why did they set fire to the math library during the kidnapping of the dean, destroy one professor's life work, and try to escalate the riots into a race war by calling in H. Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael? Their goal was to polarize, destabilize and destroy.

Now Mark has returned to his alma mater. And he is free to do as he pleases, not because he didn't break the law but because he beat it. No, Mr. Rudd was not a poor misguided youth propelled into leadership as a victim of circumstance. When I think back to April and May 1968 one event is vivid in my memory. At Columbia one evening, past midnight, I spent several hours debating one of Mark's assistants. He was a very talented fellow and a sound debater. Perhaps I lost that debate because Rudd's right hand man argued with consistent logic, but from an irrational set of premises. But my debate opponent that night, Ted Gold, can't return to Columbia in 1978 in remission. He died in a Greenwich Village townhouse while trying to build a bomb. Ted Gold won't return in his tenth reunion, nor, I doubt, will I.

GREGORY F.T. WINN, Heidelberg.

#### 4th Wish for Estonia

In response to the article "Three Wishes in Soviet Estonia" written by David K. Shipley (IHT, April 14), I wish to know for what pur-

pose was such an article written? Being an Estonian myself, I find it alarming and misleading.

The article is extremely contradictory in two points. First it leads one to believe that the Estonians will not acknowledge the Soviet Union as the "motherland" and in the following paragraphs it seems the Estonian people are willing to forget their ethnic heritage and accept that of the Soviet Union.

This is not true and to read such an article is a great disappointment to Estonians everywhere. It sounds more like another Communist ploy to alienate the Estonians from their true identity. More emphasis should be made of the true wish for Soviet Estonia—Independence.

MARET J. ZADOTTI, Zurich.

#### 'Armed Feminism'

It was disappointing indeed to a feminist regular reader of the IHT to find that, once again, this highly reputable newspaper could not resist a sensational headline at the expense of the Women's Movement, despite its inherent inaccuracy. I refer to the April 4, 1978, issue on page 4 of which was blazoned: "Armed Feminism" on Rise in Europe.

Notwithstanding the quotes around the first two words a prejudiced reader—and many are—who did not read further, or who merely scanned the paragraphs, would never have realized that the term "Armed Feminism" was used by an obviously misogynist Italian official probably demonized by the inability of his government to cope with the terrorists. To blame women for the incompetence of the patriarchal establishment has been a favorite pastime since biblical days.

The female terrorists, as the IHT text shows when carefully perused, are in the majority linked to male leaders by marriage or other emotional attachment. Only one of these women is quoted as saying she went underground "to exalt the role of women in the class war."

The "Women's Movement" is an umbrella term which covers many shades of opinion and varying objectives. Like any other significant social phenomenon, it has its lunatic fringe. But to suggest that the wacky women described in the IHT paragraphs can be described as feminists is a calamity.

May I, finally, point out that the cause for which feminists are working was made thoroughly "respectable" at the UN-sponsored International Women's Year Conference in Mexico City in 1975 when 1,300 sober and conservative delegates approved a World Plan of Action which, *inter alia*, recommended that governments should "... promote policies and strategies designed to bring about institutional changes in values and attitudes in both men and women in order to achieve equality..."

The media can do much to help in making this recommendation a reality, so why are they so often sexist where they wouldn't dare be racist?

PEGGY FENN, Geneva.

## France: The Party Elects a 'People'

By Norman Jacobs

PARIS—The Central Committee of the French Communist party is the organization's highest legislative body between national congresses. Its theory, delegates to the Congress democratically elect Central Committee members by secret ballot. In fact, like so much else in the system of "democratic" centralism internally governing the party, the democratic trappings of the election process are a sham and the secrecy of the ballot virtually meaningless.

Election in the Central Committee takes place as follows: Delegates to the national Congress designate a special Committee on Candidates to screen suitable nominees. (Congress participants themselves, it should be noted, have been screened by a special committee before being chosen in secret as delegates.) The committee draws up a list of approved candidates whose number exactly equals the number of Central Committee seats. The list is then submitted to the secret vote of the Congress delegates.

If they wish to manifest disapproval, their options are extremely limited. They cannot write in on the ballot a candidate of their own choosing. At most, they can vote against an approved candidate by drawing a line through his name. To defeat such a candidate would require that more than half of the Congress members reject him. The utter unlikelihood of such an occurrence can be surmised from the fact that the ballot makes no provision for the election of an alternate should an approved candidate be rejected. Indeed, it does not seem to have occurred to party leaders to endow the election process with the semblance of a choice by offering more candidates than there are available places on the Central Committee so that the Congress delegates might at least go through the motions of eliminating a candidate instead of ratifying a careful preselected list.

### Approval

It is the members of the Central Committee, chosen by the process just described, who have unanimously approved the three-hour long report delivered by party chief Georges Marchais, defending the leadership's conduct of the recent legislative election campaign, and placing entire responsibility for the left's defeat on the Socialist party. Without wishing in the slightest to demean the formidable talents Mr. Marchais displayed as a speaker and actor on television during the election campaign, I think it is safe to say that they played no role in winning him the Central Committee's unanimous approval, and that anyone in his position in the party hierarchy, even if he stammered or lisped, would have also secured its unanimous approval. For the members of this carefully screened and selected committee are not in the habit of disagreeing with the general secretary of the party.

It is this symbiotic relationship among the members of the highest party echelons which has stirred so

much discontent and criticism among members in the lower echelons. One of the most revealing and vehement indictments of democracy as practiced by the Communist leadership was voiced by Jacques Fremonter, editor of a party paper circulated among factory workers. Fremonter, who resigned his editorship as a gesture of protest, while maintaining his party membership, wrote in *Le Monde*: "We must reconstruct democracy in the party; let us give up the disastrous practice of making the rank and file blindly ratify nominations decided at the top, elections of party leaders should be made freely and secretly from lists of candidates who exceed the number of openings to be filled... let the Central Committee become a forum where genuine debate takes place and not behave like an assembly of yes-men in the manner of the Supreme Soviet."

### No Accident

It is most unlikely that Fremonter's reference to Soviet practice was accidental. For "democratic centralism" was invented by Lenin and perfected by Stalin and remains to this day the system internally governing the Soviet Communist party.

French Communist leaders in recent years have repeatedly said—as did Marchais in the report to the Central Committee—that Soviet socialism is not their model, and that they will create a socialism that conforms to French conditions. They presumably wish to ignore the glaring inconsistency between these affirmations and the fact that they run the French Communist party by methods originally devised by Russians to achieve power by violent revolutionary means in a country ruled by czarist autocracy.

Similarly, French Communist leaders in recent years have repeatedly insisted—as did Marchais in his report to the Central Committee—that socialism is democracy through and through. Yet they choose to ignore the inconsistency between these affirmations and their refusal to institute genuine democracy in the governance of the party.

According to Louis Althusser, one of the party's foremost philosophers and interpreters of Marxism, it is the absence of democracy within the party that accounts for the fact that the turnover of members is so high and that the number of former Communists by far exceeds the number of current members. And writing in *Le Monde*—access to *L'Humanite* was denied him—Althusser cites the bitter comment of the late Bertolt Brecht apropos the 1953 uprising of the people in Soviet-controlled East Berlin against their Communist leaders: "The people have lost the confidence of their leaders! Let the leaders elect another 'people'!"

Althusser's concluding comment is equally bitter: "Periodically, from one recruitment campaign to another, the [French Communist] party leadership 'elects' a new 'people,' that is, a new rank and file. But the leadership, it remains...

## ICA's Most Unusual Bureaucrat

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—The newest agency in Washington is the International Communications Agency, and its director, John Reinhardt, may be the most unusual bureaucrat in town.

The first thing he did last month, when President Carter's reorganization plan merged the old U.S. Information Agency and the State Department's Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs into the new ICA, was to tear the plaque off the wall.

Dating back to the founding of USA in 1953, it dedicated the agency to "telling America's story abroad." "Obviously," said Reinhardt, "that represents us at our most egocentric."

The successor agency, combining USA's information and broadcast activities with the State Department's cultural exchange programs, is designed to listen as well as speak, Reinhardt says.

That definition, is compatible with the temperament and background of the University of Wisconsin, American literature Ph.D., who began his first speech to his employees with the statement: "I believe in the power of ideas."

Reinhardt has been a career employee of USA since 1956, with four years off as U.S. ambassador in Nigeria. But he has never learned to speak bureaucratese. He still speaks and writes with a precision and a feel for words that is extraordinary.

Persuasive To interview Reinhardt is to relearn the lesson that language—when used with skill and sensitivity—can still, in this electronic age, be a powerful instrument of persuasion. If some of the director's eloquence rubs off on the employees of the new agency, it can only help.

The reorganization is not without its problems. The 260 people who came over from the State Department to join the much larger USA have, as Reinhardt acknowledged, "an understandable concern about merging programs that brought people and ideas into the United States with an agency that was purely external and engaged in what some people call propaganda."

But both Carter and Reinhardt have pledged to maintain "the scholarly integrity and nonpolitical character of the exchange

programs," and the initial fear of some of the academic community appears to have been lessened.

Reinhardt, in his first budget, is seeking funds to extend the transmitter facilities of his most important component, the Voice of America. He is opening posts in six additional African countries, seeking additional exchange programs with the Eastern European countries and pressing the Soviets to allow an increase in the circulation of America's Russian-language magazine his agency publishes.

For the first time this summer, there will be an ICA officer in the U.S. liaison office in Peking. Underlying all these specific programs is Reinhardt's belief that the United States has much to gain by making itself part of an international communications network. A man of culture, he is not the least embarrassed to say that the U.S. has much to learn from the distinguished foreign visitors—the leaders of the arts and sciences—who come here on government-sponsored exchange programs.

Message But he is equally clear in his view that the U.S. has a message for the world.

"We are nothing as a nation," he says, in his reflective way, "if we are not an idea. Watergate and Vietnam showed that. We ourselves have a blurred vision of it sometimes, after all that has happened."

Reinhardt says, "and he left me, still not at all convinced. But later, after it was all over, he said he believed he understood why we had persisted."

"Even out of a tragedy like that for our nation," this unusual civil servant said, "a firmer base of understanding can come." John Reinhardt is a good voice for America.

but it is what remains at the heart of this nation."

He tells the story of his conversation with the chief justice of Nigeria, who came pounding on his door late one evening, having just heard on the Voice of America "some gruesome revelation" of the Watergate case. "Why are you tearing yourself apart this way?" the official wanted to know.

"We had a two-hour discussion," Reinhardt says, "and he left me, still not at all convinced. But later, after it was all over, he said he believed he understood why we had persisted."

"Even out of a tragedy like that for our nation," this unusual civil servant said, "a firmer base of understanding can come." John Reinhardt is a good voice for America.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.



## HN: The Memoirs of Richard Nixon

### Nixon Tells of '73 Hot-Line Message

By Bernard Gwertzman

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT)—Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, used the Moscow-Washington "hot line" in October, 1973, to complain that Israel had violated the just-concluded cease-fire and to urge the United States to force Israel to stop.

This hitherto unreported use of the direct telex between the capitals was disclosed by former President Richard Nixon in excerpts from his memoirs that appeared today in The New York Times and other newspapers. The book, "RN: The Memoirs of Richard Nixon," is to be published May 15 by Grosset & Dunlap.

A section of the memoirs devoted to the Middle East provided additional footnotes to the October, 1973, war between the Israelis and the Arabs but failed to answer fully some of the controversial questions about the U.S. role in the war.

It also included lavish praise for Henry Kissinger, who as secretary of state began what became known as his "shuttle diplomacy" after the war, when he sought to reconcile differences between Israel and Egypt and Syria.

Referring to the first Egyptian-Israeli disengagement accord of January, 1974, Mr. Nixon said, "It was a tribute to Kissinger's enormous stamina, his incisive intellect, and not least, his great personal charm."

It was an even greater tribute because he had to cope with the burden of a president weakened by political attack at home," Mr. Nixon said, referring to Watergate.

On Oct. 22, 1973, a cease-fire negotiated by Mr. Kissinger in Moscow went into effect, but the fighting continued, with the Israelis and Egyptians charging each other with violations.

"At 11 a.m. on Oct. 23, Brezhnev over the Washington-Moscow hot line charged the Israelis with rupturing the cease-fire," Mr. Nixon wrote.

**Austrian Team Reaches Top of Mount Everest**

KATMANDU, Nepal, May 5 (UPI)—Three Austrians have climbed Mount Everest, the first climbers from their nation to conquer the peak.

The Ministry of Tourism announced today that Wolfgang Nairz, 33, Robert Schauer, 24, and Horst Bergmann, 33, reached the summit of the 29,028-foot Everest Wednesday with the aid of oxygen.

The Austrians were the first team to climb the peak in this year's Silver Jubilee of the first conquest by New Zealander Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay, his Sherpa guide, on May 29, 1953.

The ministry said that a Sherpa guide, Ang Phu, 27, also accompanied the three Austrians, who are part of an 11-member team. The climbers have returned to their base camp, the ministry said.

**Carter's Welfare Reform Seems Dead in Congress**

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 5 (WP)—President Carter's huge welfare bill appears dead for this Congress, the victim of its own \$20-billion price tag, the pressure of time and differences within Congress over welfare policy.

Mr. Carter's proposal has been languishing for months. Now even some of its most ardent backers have given up hope that it can pass either the House or the Senate this year. Instead, they are trying to put together with the administration a vastly cut-down version, costing \$4 billion to \$5 billion a year above current programs instead of the \$20 billion that the Carter bill would add to existing programs. Even that kind of package might not get through Congress this year.

The cut-down version probably would include:

- Boosting the current 10-percent Treasury wage supplement to earnings to 12 percent or 15 percent.

- Making families all over the country with unemployed fathers eligible for welfare, if the overall family income is low. Currently only half the states allow welfare where an unemployed father is involved.

- Imposing a minimum benefit for a family with children, perhaps equal to \$4,000 or \$4,200 in cash and food stamps for a family of four. At present about 10 states pay less. Mississippi, for example, pays only about \$3,100.

**Looses Priority**

The welfare bill was left off a "priority" list of legislation to be considered in the House for the remainder of this year, compiled by Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass.

Rep. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y., a key supporter of the measure, said yesterday that the bill also is not on President Carter's priority list for passage this year.

In the Senate, the prospects are even worse. The chairman of the Finance Committee, Russell Long, D-La., and the majority of his panel oppose the bill.

Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., also compiled a list of "priority" legislation for the rest of this session and it also did not include Mr. Carter's bill.

**One Certain Vote**

Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., the bill's sponsor, said that as far as he knows the Carter measure only has "one certain vote in the Finance Committee—me."

The bill proposes federalization of the entire basic welfare program, an increase in wage supplements to a national minimum of \$4,200, 1.4 million "last resort" jobs for welfare clients at a cost of \$3 billion or more, and extension of benefits not only to unemployed fathers but to single persons and childless couples who are poor, even if they are not aged, blind or disabled.

The Congressional Budget Office said in a report released Wednesday that nearly 7 in 10 poor families would receive less.

The study said Mr. Carter's plan, as proposed, would add \$17.4 billion to welfare costs in 1982. As modified by a special House subcommittee, the plan would add \$20 billion in 1982. Existing welfare programs would cost about \$25 billion in 1982.

### Ehrlichman Foresees Evidence Nixon Planned Ellsberg Break-In

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Former Nixon aide John Ehrlichman, just out of prison, said yesterday that he believes it eventually will be proved that former President Richard Nixon was the perpetrator of the break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Ehrlichman, interviewed by ABC television, said that he could not say the same about the burglary of the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate because "I don't know."

As for the break-in at the psychiatrist's office in California, presumably in a search for damaging information about Mr. Ellsberg, who made the Pentagon papers public, Ehrlichman indicated a belief that Mr. Nixon set the whole thing in motion.

"I'm convinced as of now," Ehrlichman said, "that eventually evidence will surface in the form of tapes or something that will indicate that there was another channel from Nixon to Hunt to Liddy."

He was referring to Howard Hunt and Gordon Liddy, members of the team which carried out the undercover activities.

Asked whether he thought the former president should have gotten off while others involved in Watergate went to prison, Ehrlichman replied: "I don't know that he did get off in the ultimate sense."

"I've done my time," added Ehrlichman, who just completed a prison term for obstruction of the Watergate and Ellsberg break-in investigations. He said he felt that Mr. Nixon would never finish doing his.

He urged that the United States move decisively to stop the violations. He curiously implied that we might even have colluded in Israel's action.

Mr. Nixon said he replied that Israel take steps to halt hostilities, "and I urged Brezhnev to do the same on the Egyptian side."

Later, it became well known that on the evening of Oct. 24, Mr. Brezhnev sent a message through the Soviet ambassador in Washington warning that the Soviet Union might intervene unilaterally if the United States did not stop the Israelis from joining with the Soviet Union in sending military contingents to the Middle East.

Mr. Nixon wrote in his memoirs that he regarded this message as "perhaps the most serious threat to U.S.-Soviet relations since the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. He related how U.S. military forces were put on alert as a result of the message, and disclosed — for the first time — parts of his response to Mr. Brezhnev.

The former president said that he sent a letter to the Soviet leader warning that a unilateral Soviet move "would produce incalculable consequences which would be in the interest of neither of our countries and which would end all we have striven so hard to achieve."

The Soviet behavior during the October war, particularly Moscow's failure to tell the United States that war was about to break out, was cited by critics of détente to show the perils of such a relationship.

Mr. Nixon, however, said that it was not an example of the failure of détente, but rather "an illustration of its limitations — limitations of which I had always been keenly aware."

The Soviet Union will always act in its own self-interest," he said, "and so will the United States. De-

tente cannot change that. All we can hope from détente is that it will minimize confrontation in marginal areas and provide, at least, alternative possibilities in the major ones."

As the result of that war, a major controversy arose over the U.S. airlift to Israel of needed supplies that did not begin in earnest until the eighth day of the fighting.

Mr. Kissinger and his supporters have contended that the delay was caused mostly by bureaucratic problems in the Pentagon. Critics of Mr. Kissinger have said that he and Nixon wanted to use the airlift to bring pressure on the Israelis to accept a negotiated settlement, and that the airlift was only allowed to operate fully when Israel was close to disaster.

Mr. Nixon said that on the third day of the war, when it was clear that the Israelis had miscalculated, "I met with Kissinger and told him to let the Israelis know that we would replace all their losses, and asked him to work out the logistics for doing so."

"When I was informed that there was disagreement in the Pentagon about which kind of plane should be used for the airlift, I became totally exasperated," Mr. Nixon wrote. "I said to Kissinger, 'God-damn it, use every one we have. Tell them to send everything that can fly.'"

Later, an anonymous telephone caller told newsmen that he represented an ultra-leftist group called "Chukaku-ha," and that the organization was responsible for the sabotage.

The Japanese government has set May 20 as the date for its latest attempt to open the new airport 41 miles northeast of Tokyo.

It had been scheduled to go into use March 28, but on March 26 demonstrators slipped into the control tower and smashed the radar and computers used to guide planes to landings.

**Danish Fishermen Block Ports in 5-Hour Protest**

COPENHAGEN, May 5 (AP)—Danish fishermen blocked six ports for five hours today, causing problems for international and domestic road and rail traffic.

The fishermen, who were protesting reduced fishing quotas in the Baltic, blocked the entrances to the ports from 7 a.m. until noon, stopping sailings on 12 auto and train ferry routes to Sweden, Norway, West Germany and Danish routes.

The action, by 3,000 men in more than 500 fishing boats, was stopped early because of a promise of political action on the grievance.

The fishermen planned to march to the Folketing (parliament) where the Fisheries Committee was to meet later today in emergency session. The fishermen had planned to maintain the blockade for at least 24 hours.

Five minutes after the blockade was lifted the Princess Margrethe ferry from Oslo with 600 passengers entered the harbor after waiting outside for three hours.

There was broad sympathy with the fishermen's complaint that they had lost 40 per cent of their income because quotas had been reduced to preserve fish stocks.

**Foes of Airport Burn Commuter Trains in Japan**

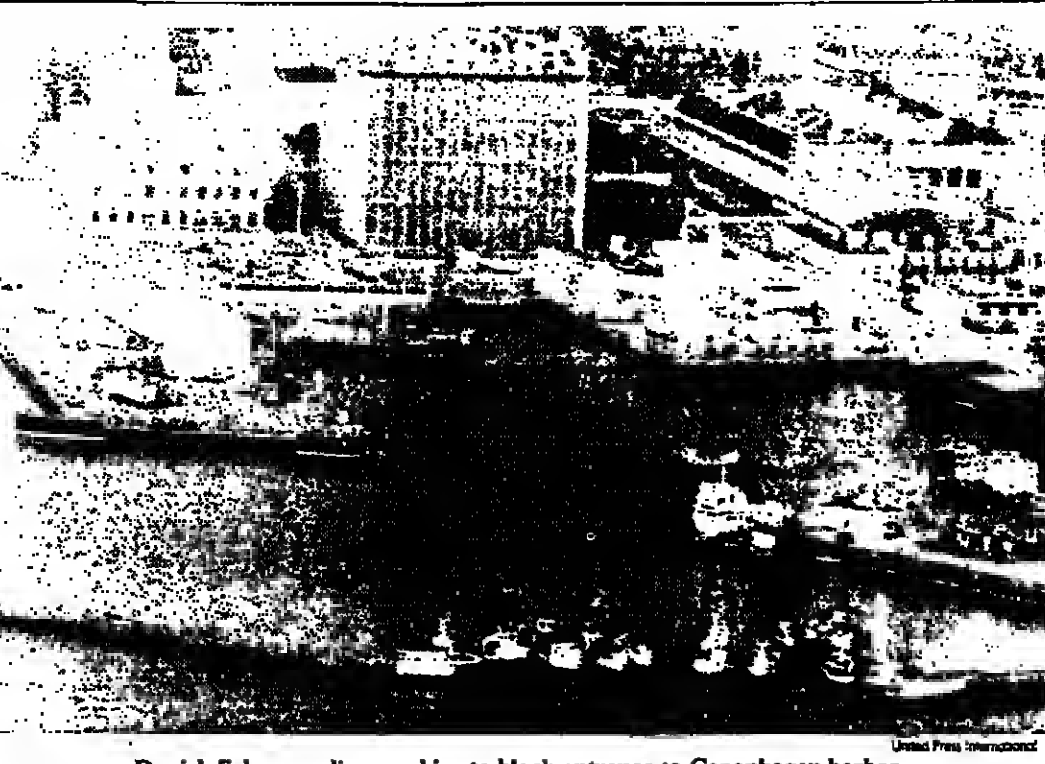
TOKYO, May 5 (UPI)—Terrorists fighting the opening of the new Tokyo international airport today set fire to two parked commuter trains of a line linking the new airport to Tokyo, police reported.

They said that a passenger car on one train was destroyed and a car on the other train seriously damaged.

Later, an anonymous telephone caller told newsmen that he represented an ultra-leftist group called "Chukaku-ha," and that the organization was responsible for the sabotage.

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Danish fishermen line up ships to block entrance to Copenhagen harbor.

### 105 Injured in Crash Of Subway in Madrid

MADRID, May 5 (UPI)—A subway train crashed with commuters lost its brakes today and hit a concrete bumper at the end of a tunnel, injuring 104 passengers and the engineer, the Madrid Metro company said.

According to witnesses, the train passed three stations without stopping, then hit the bumper in Avenida de America station, the last one on the line. The first car was partly crushed and several others derailed.

**Tear Gas Used In Protest on Ohio Campus**

KENT, Ohio, May 5 (AP)—Campus security guards tossed tear gas near demonstrators trying to tear down a fence yesterday at the end of a march commemorating the May 4, 1970, killing of four persons and the wounding of nine during an anti-war rally at Kent State University.

About 250 persons gathered at the site of the shootings at the end of the march and moved toward the construction site of a nearby gymnasium annex.

A few of the demonstrators tried to push down the 10-foot-high fence around the annex as security guards threw three or four canisters of tear gas.

On May 4, 1970, four Kent State University students were killed and nine were wounded when Ohio National Guard troops fired on a group of protesters.

### Key Panel Cuts Budget

## House Action Threatens 3 Ambitious NASA Plans

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 5 (WP)—A key subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee Wednesday made cuts in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration budget that threaten the survival of three of its most ambitious plans over the next five years.

The three plans are attempts to search for life beyond earth, to keep the Skylab space station from falling back to earth, and to fly a joint mission with West Germany around the North and South poles of the sun.

All three budget cuts are terrific disappointments, said a Carter administration source. "We had fierce competition this year for new programs in the space agency, and we felt that the ones that survived the competition were the best things we had."

The subcommittee ordered a cut of \$1.4 million in a request of \$2 million by NASA to begin a program called SETI, or the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence. The action in effect kills the project because it leaves NASA with only \$400,000 to start the effort.

**'Not Enough'**

A NASA official said: "It's not enough to start design work on the antennas we were going to use to listen for extraterrestrial signals. It kills the program."

The subcommittee also denied NASA \$26.5 million to place aboard the space shuttle in 1979 a device that would allow astronauts to affix an engine to the abandoned Skylab space station to fire it into a higher and safer orbit, where the 80-ton space station would stay for 100 years.

The subcommittee said that the shuttle's first flights might be delayed until so late in 1979 that the astronauts might not be able to rendezvous with Skylab before the space station falls to earth. NASA engineers say that Skylab could plummet to earth as soon as the fall of 1979.

NASA has recharged Skylab's batteries before it attempts later this month to slow its descent toward earth. A subcommittee aide said, "If they're successful, some accommodations might be made."

The subcommittee also took \$30 million out of three unmanned spacecraft projects and transferred it to the space shuttle budget as a contingency fund. The subcommittee said that it shifted the funds to soften any impact that delays might have on shuttle schedules in the next few years.

The \$55-million cut in the \$1.3-billion request to start the solar-polar orbiter mission in 1983 is viewed as the most critical. A year's delay in funding this flight might mean a three-year delay in the mission since the positions of the earth and Jupiter will change unfavorably in 1984. The spacecraft is to use gravitational aid from Jupiter to fly over the poles of the sun.

Two spacecraft are to undertake the mission, one built by the United States and the other by West Germany. The West Germans said that a U.S. delay would mean that it would drop out of the mission.

**Eskimos Violate Whale Quota**

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, May 5 (AP)—Eskimo whalers from Barrow have violated the quota set on this year's whale hunt, an official of the National Marine Fisheries Service said yesterday.

The whalers have taken four whales, although they were entitled to only three, fisheries agent Mi Zahn said in Barrow. Asked whether the hunt was continuing, Mr. Zahn replied, "They're heading for the whaling grounds right now."

The International Whaling Commission banned the subsistence hunting of bowhead whales last year because of fears that the species was becoming extinct. Eskimos protested the ban, and the commission later set a quota.

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## THE ART MARKET

### Paris Demonstrates Its Competitiveness

By Soren Melikian

PARIS, May 5 (IHT)—Two sales held last week at the Palais d'Orsay and Drouot Rive Gauche are likely to have a lasting impact on future market developments.

On Thursday, as Antoine Ader, assisted by experts Andre Schoeller and Andre Pacitti, auctioned 64 works from the collection of the late Louis Carre, Paris demonstrated its ability to compete with London for the first time in years.

The setting was favorable. Few names are as prestigious among dealers and collectors as that of Louis Carre. The late dealer played a leading role between the two world wars as a promoter of modern and contemporary art and was well-known on both sides of the Atlantic.

This, no doubt, helped fill the spacious Palais d'Orsay hall—so

did a catalogue superbly printed and partly based on Carre's archives. And so did the excellent timing of the auction, which followed another sale of a private collection of modern paintings, that of fashion designer Roger Vivier.

On Wednesday afternoon, auctioneer Eric Buffetaud, assisted by expert Claudys Fabre, had been auctioning some good contemporary works belonging to Vivier. Foreign buyers interested in modern art thus found double justification for making a trip to Paris. It may account for the good prices—149,000 francs and 152,000 francs—paid at Buffetaud's sale for two abstract compositions by Serge Poliakoff, the latter shown at the Venice Biennale in 1961.

#### Painted and Slashed

It probably gave a welcome boost to a composition by Lucio Fontana—a square painted uniform red and slashed four times with a knife—which might not have brought 57,000 francs in other circumstances.

And it certainly helped Antoine Ader's performance on Thursday night.

Abstract paintings of the kind most auctioneers dread to lay on the block these days sold beyond expectation. Two compositions based on geometric figures gaudy and poorly drawn by Auguste Herbin in 1943 and 1945 brought 44,000 francs and 64,500 francs

respectively. Run-of-the-mill Lanskoy, looking like blobs of color haphazardly thrown on the canvas, found buyers at prices ranging from 26,900 francs—for a confused composition in a clumsy vertical format of 1952—to 55,000 francs—one of the best, a cheerful long composition executed for Louis Carre's dining room.

A good Nicolas de Stael, dated 1947 and included in the great retrospective at the Guggenheim in 1965, rose to 275,000 francs.

Raoul Dufy held his ground with a gay panoramic view dominated by a pavilion in a park, "Le Beau Dimanche." It was knocked down at 486,500 francs, and the experts almost giggled with delight as a Fernand Leger dated 1949, looking like a pop art painting 20 years before pop was born, rose to a whopping 297,000 francs.

#### Bronze Trial-Proof

Topping it all was a large abstract bronze sculpture originally designed by Raymond Duchamp-Villon, which brought a stupendous 715,500 francs. This is the trial-proof of a 1947 edition of six enlarged versions of a small carving, done in 1914, according to Andre Schoeller. The edition was commissioned by Carre on the eve of World War II. Schoeller said, but the catalogue omitted these details.

Overall, the sale was as successful as auctions held in London, largely because, for once, London methods were used. What makes this success even more interesting is auctioneer Buffetaud's feat in duplicating the performance on Friday in a totally different field. This time it was Chinese art from the collections of shoe-designer Roger Vivier and Yvon-Victor Segalen, the son of a well-known sinologist and collector.

A large bronze vase of the Shang Dynasty, matched only by a piece in the Idemitsu collection in Tokyo,



Dufy's "Le Beau Dimanche," sold for 486,500 francs.

was knocked down to dealer Giuseppe Eskenazi of London at 930,000 francs. He also paid 308,000 francs for what may be the most beautiful jar of the Sung period offered on the market in the past 10 years, an object with blackish brown glaze and rusty spots.

#### Pottery Vase

Other high prices were paid for not-so-fine pieces. A pottery vase of the 7th century, matched by a virtually identical piece in the Idemitsu Museum, was a stunning rarity from the art historian's viewpoint, but so ugly that it made one

feel grateful that it should be so rare. This brought 153,000 francs. The keys to auction success, as expert Michel Beurdeley pointed out, are twofold: the excellent provenance of the works and, again, a finely printed catalogue sent out weeks in advance to prospective buyers.

It may be added that thanks to the close contacts of Michel Beurdeley's son, dealer Jean-Michel Beurdeley, with the Far Eastern markets, the important Japanese buyers, who had attended the Phillips sale of archaic bronzes on

March 30 at Sotheby's, also heard about the Paris sale, viewed the objects and made sure that they were represented at the sale last week.

Once again, the Paris potential has been highlighted. But a rigid organization, in which private initiative finds few incentives, still handicaps it. Once the tendency to operate on a shoestring and be generally sluggish is overcome, the system could work very well. With better cataloguing and catalogue dispatching, the market here could take great strides forward, as was demonstrated last week.

## Music in London

### An Honorable Case Made For Early Verdi Revival

By Alan Blyth

LONDON, May 5 (IHT)—Nothing much happens in Verdi's eighth opera, "I Due Foscari," based on a Byron play, but out of its static situation the young composer—then still in his "galley" years—fashioned a work that is always interesting, often moving, its first professional performance in London in modern times, given by the English National Opera at the Coliseum last night, made out an honorable but not always convincing case for the piece's revival.

The story, based on real events in Venice during the 15th century, deals with the sad fate of the Doge Francesco Foscari, a truly tragic figure, and of his son Jacopo, who has been condemned to exile for a murder of a Venetian noble that he did not commit. Returning to his native city, he is once more accused of being a traitor and is once more dismissed from his home and family.

But the nub of the plot is the conflict for the 84-year-old Francesco between public and private duty. He is forced to accept his son's guilt because of the verdict of the notorious Council of Ten while knowing in his heart that Jacopo is innocent. His behavior is scorned by his mettlesome daughter-in-law, Lucrezia. In Verdi's version, there are many forebodings of gloom, to come. The noble father-daughter-in-law duo in Act I looks forward to the similar scene in "La Traviata." Francesco's appeal to the senate in the finale is reminiscent of Rigoletto's to the courtiers—and the whole piece is shot through with the kind of intimations of nearby waters as is "Simon Boccanegra."

As always, Verdi shows sympathy for his characters' predicament, and this was aptly mirrored in two of the performances at the Coliseum. Neil Howlett, a high baritone of great intelligence, built up a strong portrait of old Francesco's tortured soul, and rose finely to the deeply moving last scene. His singing had a plaintive beauty that was surely attuned to the role in hand. Louis McDonaill made much of Lucrezia's pent-up emotions and sang with much assurance but not with the freedom of voice the part of Lucrezia really requires.

On tenor duty, Derek Blackwell frequently failed to draw out the sympathy we should feel for poor, maligned Jacopo, and his singing, though forthright, was decidedly ill-tuned. The house is badly in need of a true Verdian tenor. In the small but important role of the villainous, implacable Loredano, who ousts the Foscari from power, John Tomlinson made a powerful impression.

Sir Charles Groves conducted with a fair feeling for the shape of this succinct though flawed drama, and proved a sympathetic accompanist, but he missed the thrust and vigor of an early Verdi score. The orchestra's playing was variable. John Blatchley's production was mostly inept. He hardly ever gave his principals any kind of natural movement; he added, as usual, superfluous characters and made some of the crowd scenes almost risible. Stefano Lazaridis, the designer, had, because of the company's financial stringencies, to make do with some sets from other productions. On the whole, they were sensibly reassembled, but the stage picture was not one of the company's most felicitous.

## At Science Museum in London

### A Homage to Wedgwood and to an Era in England

By Susan Heiler Anderson

LONDON (NYT)—At the dawn of the Industrial Revolution, when industry, art, science and taste were not yet compartmentalized, Josiah Wedgwood—chemist, master potter, entrepreneur, patron of the arts, humanitarian and scientist—revolutionized porcelain making.

Now, an exhibition, aptly entitled "Josiah Wedgwood: The Arts and Sciences United," has opened here and will run through Sept. 24 at the Science Museum. It is a homage not only to Wedgwood as scientist and craftsman but also to the unique English cultural climate of his time, which spawned such complete men as Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, with whom Wedgwood corresponded on subjects ranging from chemistry to the American slave trade.

The son of a potter in northern England, Wedgwood set out on his own in 1759, when he was 29 years old and had been apprenticed to the top potters of the day. From then until his death in 1795, he searched endlessly for new processes and materials.

While Wedgwood had only three years of formal schooling, he nevertheless established himself in the scientific world through his experiments with heat. The first part of the exhibition is devoted to Wedgwood as scientist, with huge books bulging with more than 5,000 recorded experiments, including chemical analyses of clays and minerals and the invention of a thermometer to measure the intense heat in pottery ovens. He fraternized with the great scientists of the epoch, becoming a fellow of the Royal Society in 1783. Wedgwood's daughter, Susannah, was the mother of Charles Darwin.

#### Without Charge

His potteryworks manufactured ceramic ware for chemists, druggists and experimental scientists, supplying the latter without charge. In 1782, Wedgwood wrote to the scientist James Watt: "With respect to the mortars &c. I never charge such experiment pieces to anybody, and it would be unreasonable in you to expect in this instance to be favored beyond the rest of mankind."

He first divided his production into two categories, useful ware and ornamental ware, the former representing the bulk of his efforts for many years. Wedgwood's first experiments produced a refined, cream-colored earthenware that was both cheap and elegant. It established his reputation immediately and caught the eye of Queen Charlotte, who ordered a set. Wedgwood thus became "Potter to Her Majesty," dubbing his new product Queen's Ware, which is still manufactured.

His most important commission came in 1773, when Catherine the Great ordered a dinner service for 30 for her palace at La Grenouillere near St. Petersburg. Each of the 352 pieces was hand-painted with different scenes of the English countryside in sepia, with a green frog in the border.

It is the ornamental ware that today conjures up the image of Wedgwood—blue marble plates with raised white designs of Etruscan and Greek influence. But this neoclassical trend, a reaction to the popular rococo style, first appeared in Wedgwood's major innovation, black basalt, a fine-grained black stoneware of extreme hardness that could be polished on a lapidary wheel. These were made into cameos and vases often painted in imitation of the Greek figure vases.

#### Breakthrough

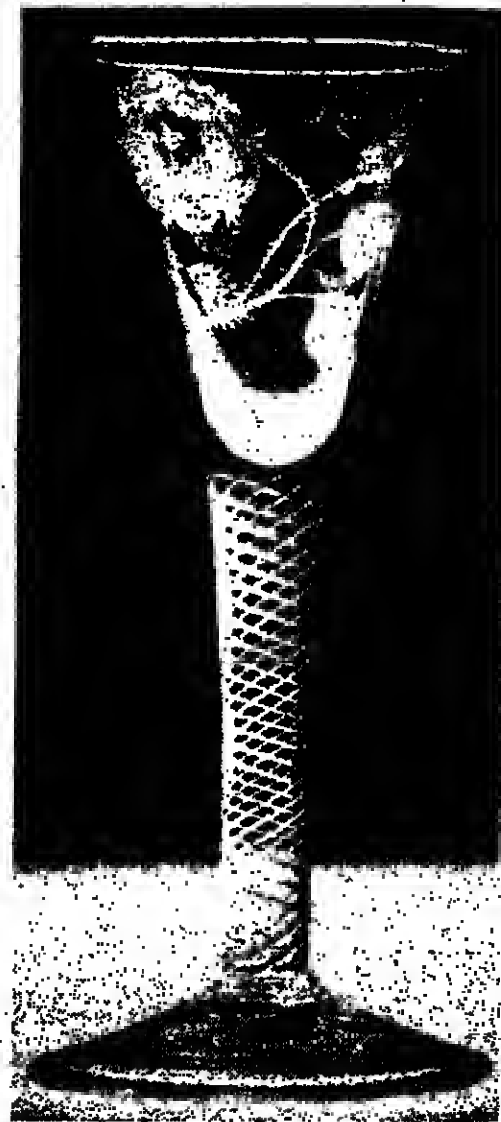
The next great breakthrough was Jasper, an unglazed stoneware often in pale blue and other pastels, with white decoration. Its difficult manufacture was Wedgwood's triumph as a scientist and craftsman.

He then commissioned many great artists to execute designs in black basalt and Jasper. Sir Joshua Reynolds, George Stubbs and William Blake all worked for Wedgwood, making cameos for his products and painting portraits of his family.

Wedgwood's business instincts led him to promote transportation and communications improvements, both necessary to his trade. He personally posted a bond to help finance the Trent and Mersey Canal, which eventually flowed past his factory and cut transport costs.

With the prosperous factory running smoothly and his principal imitators behind him, Wedgwood spent his last 15 years pursuing other interests in the arts and sciences. His radical political leanings led him to issue a meditation depicting

A rare Cycle Club wine glass, with trumpet bowl supported on a multi-ply airwrest stem—by Wedgwood.



ing a chained black man, inscribed "Am I Not a Man and a Brother." It became the symbol of the anti-slavery society in England, with Wedgwood sending dozens of the medallions to friends, including Benjamin Franklin.

Wedgwood's correspondence with Franklin and other eminent personages is included in the exhibition, along with familiar and lesser-known paintings of the family by prominent artists.

The exhibition, which takes up most of the museum's fourth floor, is open from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. weekdays and from 2:30 to 5:30 p.m. Sundays.

Across the street at the Victoria

and Albert Museum, a large collection of drinking glasses, assembled by the Cincinno aperitif company, is on display through May 30. The collection represents a veritable history of glass making from the 1st century to the present.

The earliest specimens are Roman glass, including a cunningly shaped drinking horn that cannot be set down when full. There is a large selection of 17th-century Venetian glass.

The show also pays homage to England's contribution to glass, the development by George Ravenscroft in 1675 of lead crystal, which permitted etching and engraving. Among the rare specimens is an early English goblet by Ravenscroft.

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# THEATER IN LONDON:

## Ibsen's Great Unactable Play—'Brand'

By John Walker

LONDON (IHT)—I could wish that Peter Hall's desire to escape stuffiness at the National by not confining its activities to staging classics extended to one of the few great unactable plays, Ibsen's "Brand," which has been dusted off and revived at the Olivier Theatre.

"Brand" has been acted often, of course, after the initial 19 years it took to transfer it from printed page to the stage in 1885. But it wasn't judged a complete success then and it isn't one now.

Christopher Marlowe's carefully composed production, which lasts a little under four hours, pre-

sents the outline of a jagged mountain of a play—one that was to provide Ibsen with the theme for many of his later plays—but no one attempts to scale its heights.

Brand himself is an equivocal creation, an intransigent fanatic who seems heroic only in contrast to the time-servers he is cast among. He is a bigot whose rigid adherence to his creed of "all or nothing" kills his son and wife and keeps him from his mother's deathbed. He dies, buried by an avalanche, as a voice proclaims, somewhat unconvincingly, that God is a God of love.

Ibsen seems to have seen Brand not as the priest he is, challenging the local establishment, but as the image of a committed artist. This is an unconvincing, too, for what Ibsen's Brand of a tragic quality is that he lacks that extra dimension of the artist.

An artist may sometimes sacrifice others and morality for his life's work; Brand sacrifices his life for morality. After the pain and suffering, an artist's work remains as a visible sign of his struggle.

But Brand is no more than his struggle; he is willpower personified and set wandering amid snow and ice inhabited by clumsy symbols. His vocation is such that "all or nothing" are two quantities of the same equation and his end is pathetic rather than tragic.

For an actor, the problem is how to play such a Johnny-one-note. Michael Bryant adopts heroic postures and a booming, harsh voice, which lead to monotony. Geoffrey Hill's vigorous and idiomatic English version of Ibsen's epic poem has—with its mainly three-beat verse—a jaunty quality that sometimes jars.

Patience Collier as Brand's dour mother, as unchanging as her son, and Robert Stephens's marvelously sly mayor are the two performances that enliven the general inertness. But the real star of the evening is

### U.S. Tax Credits On Tuition Fees Voted by House

WASHINGTON, May 5 (NYT)—Overriding the advice of its Budget Committee, the House voted yesterday to allow a tax write-off for parents of students in colleges and private elementary and secondary schools.

The action is not binding, since the 1990-1991 vote came on a resolution setting tentative budget goals for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1. But the vote made it clear that the House is determined to provide some level of tuition tax credit this year for families hard-pressed to meet rising educational costs.

Under the budget resolution, parents would be allowed credits of 25 percent of tuition costs, up to a maximum of \$150 a year for college students and up to \$100 a year for students in parochial and private elementary and secondary schools. The college credit would rise to \$250 a year later.

though it contributes to some of the effective misty and snowfalls, is, like the production, curiously unspecific.

At the Garrick Theatre, Harold Pinter's "The Homecoming," first staged in 1965, has been excellently revived in Kevin Billington's production.

It was the play in which he extended his theme of power struggles to involve both sexes and different classes. He also explains more, although it is possible to understand less than usual.

The homecoming is that of Teddy, an academic home from his American University with his wife, Ruth, whom he introduces to his family of near-delinquents, uneasily ruled over by their foul-mouthed father.

Although the events are clear—Ruth abandons her husband and children to live with his family, who plan to set her up as a high-class prostitute—the abrupt dislocation of the narrative and the lack of apparent motivation of the characters remains confusing.

Teddy in particular remains a mystery. A concomitant in a family skilled in verbal and physical abuse, he offers no resistance to Ruth's decision. Oliver Cotton can do little with the role but look surly



Henrik Ibsen  
...equivocal creation.



Harold Pinter  
...extended them

when required. As enigmatic as Gemma Jones's Ruth, who is coolly superior from the beginning, sure that she can stoop to conquer. But she fails to give the role any erotic charge, particularly in those lines that require it.

But the other performances are excellent, full of malevolent comic detail. Outstanding is Timothy West's bulky of a father, a performance of great vigor and wit that in itself fully justifies this revival.

At the Round House Downstairs, Hugh Jones and Rae Coates's "Star

Encounters" claims to be a sat on Hollywood's recent spate of science fiction films but in fact it longs to an even more tedious gar of camp impersonations of old Hollywood movie stars.

John Lewitt, as a diminutive mogul, had the hammy assurance necessary to carry off a weak script. But the evening is mainly an evocation for self-indulgent performance, notably by Rae Coates as Bet Davis and George Giles as La Crawford. Neither of them can convey the slightest suggestion of the qualities of their originals. Unfortunals is what they are.

### Buyer Wins 5-Year Suit, Proves His Car Really Was a 'Lemon'

LACONIA, N.H., May 5 (UPI)—Angelo Ascioia took on General Motors single-handed five years ago to make the company replace the "lemon" Oldsmobile he bought in 1972. He has won. "I just thought this car was a lemon and it's got to go back," he said yesterday after winning his battle against the Detroit auto giant. The New Hampshire Supreme Court ordered GM to pay him \$6,148 in legal and storage costs and \$100 for every day's delay in delivering a new Oldsmobile. GM's New Hampshire lawyer, Shane Devine, said that Mr. Ascioia would receive \$6,148 by today but did not say when he would receive the new car.

Mr. Ascioia bought a 1973 Oldsmobile in December, 1972. A month later he found that the car's transmission filled with ice, that water got in the trunk, and the brakes and the underside of the car rusted "so thick you could scrape it off with a screwdriver."

The Superior Court said that he was owed only repairs and \$1,000 for the nuisance he had suffered. The Supreme Court disagreed, it said that he bought a new car and should have received "a vehicle upon whose dependability and safety he could comfortably rely. Instead he received a product which he understandably feared was what is known in popular parlance as a lemon."

### S. Africa Bans Book On Black Activist

CAPE TOWN, May 5 (AP)—The government censors banned today a book by exiled South African newspaper editor Donald Woods entitled "Biko." The book is about black leader Steven Biko, who died in police detention last year.

Mr. Biko died of brain damage while in the custody of security police, who were subsequently cleared of any wrongdoing in an inquest. Mr. Woods, the former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, was banned in October and fled the country to escape the restrictions imposed upon him.

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(Continued on Page 12)



## West Germany Cuts Payments Surplus

FRANKFURT, May 5 (AP-DJ)—West Germany's overall balance-of-payments surplus narrowed to 516 million Deutsche marks in March from a 2,258-million-DM surplus in February and 719 million DM a year earlier, the Bundesbank said today in a preliminary report.

## U.K. Lifts Base Rate

LONDON, May 5 (Reuters)—The Bank of England raised its key minimum lending rate (MLR) by 1.25 percentage points to 8.75 percent today—its highest since April 1977—in a move which will probably be followed by a big hike in commercial interest rates.

Chancellor Denis Healey last week said the rate—which is the lowest the Bank of England will lend at—by one point to 7.5 percent in his April 11 budget.

The new rise had been widely expected following the recent increase in short-term interest rates here and in the United States. Higher U.K. interest rates are likely to help sterling, which has recently come under strong pressure on the foreign exchange market because of pessimistic forecasts about the outlook for inflation and the nation's current-account position.

Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves fell by a record \$3.28 billion to \$17.04 billion last month, reflecting in part Bank of England efforts to defend sterling on the foreign exchange market.

Sterling has lost about 7 percent of its value against the dollar since the start of this year, mainly owing to the recent rally of the dollar.

Although higher commercial lending rates are likely to be unpopular, particularly as some analysts think elections may be held on, they would help the government control the growth of the money supply, which has a crucial effect on inflation—now running 1 percent annually.

## Bonn Accepts Soviet Bid on Barter Contracts

BONN, May 5 (AP-DJ)—West Germany has approved a bid by the Soviet Union to increase its compensation agreements with West German companies provided the Soviets provide goods that are consumed on the West German market, Economics Minister spokesman Dieter Vogel said today.

He said compensation agreements—payment for imports in goods rather than hard currency—made up about 10 percent of the West German-Soviet trade of 11 billion Deutsche marks in 1977.

In addition to raw materials, Mr. Vogel said the Lada automobile, a Soviet Fiat model, is also an example of what would be acceptable in the West German market.

Mr. Vogel said, Lada auto deliveries to West Germany totaled 100 million DM.

## Siberia Development Remains Priority of Soviets

YAKUTSK, U.S.S.R. (AP-DJ)—Soviet planners have given priority to the development of Siberia—the wilderness with an extraordinary supply of natural resources ranging from 60 percent of the country's energy reserves to major supplies of timber, coal, uranium, iron ore, copper, diamonds and gold.

Nikolai Nikrasov, a member of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces in the U.S.S.R., says that "the who doesn't know Siberia doesn't know the future of the world."

In the current five-year plan through 1990, industrial production in Siberia is slated to increase nearly 50 percent, including almost all of the country's increases in oil, gas and aluminum output, 90 percent of coal output and 80 percent of copper.

The country plans large industrial developments around the mineral wealth. One wilderness area, for example, with huge deposits of iron ore and coking coal within 50 miles of each other, is to become a major metallurgical center. The country is also building the Baikal-Amur railroad, scheduled for completion in 1983, across almost 2,000 miles of Siberia to open new areas.

Some Western analysts question whether

the Soviet Union will meet its goals for tapping Siberia's riches. They say the country is facing a slowing in its rate of economic growth, due partly to what they expect to be near-term energy-supply problems and even under the best of conditions, the five-year plans are often subject to long delays. They also say that Siberia has severe manpower problems.

Nonetheless, most Western analysts are certain the country will eventually have to develop Siberia's raw materials, at least for export to get needed hard-currency.

The development activity is leaving its mark on the territory, with half the country's area but only 6 percent of its people. Building has been rapid if not smooth since the first stone structures went up a dozen years ago. Expenditures in Siberia have been geared more toward building industrial facilities than the schools, housing and other services needed to support a community.

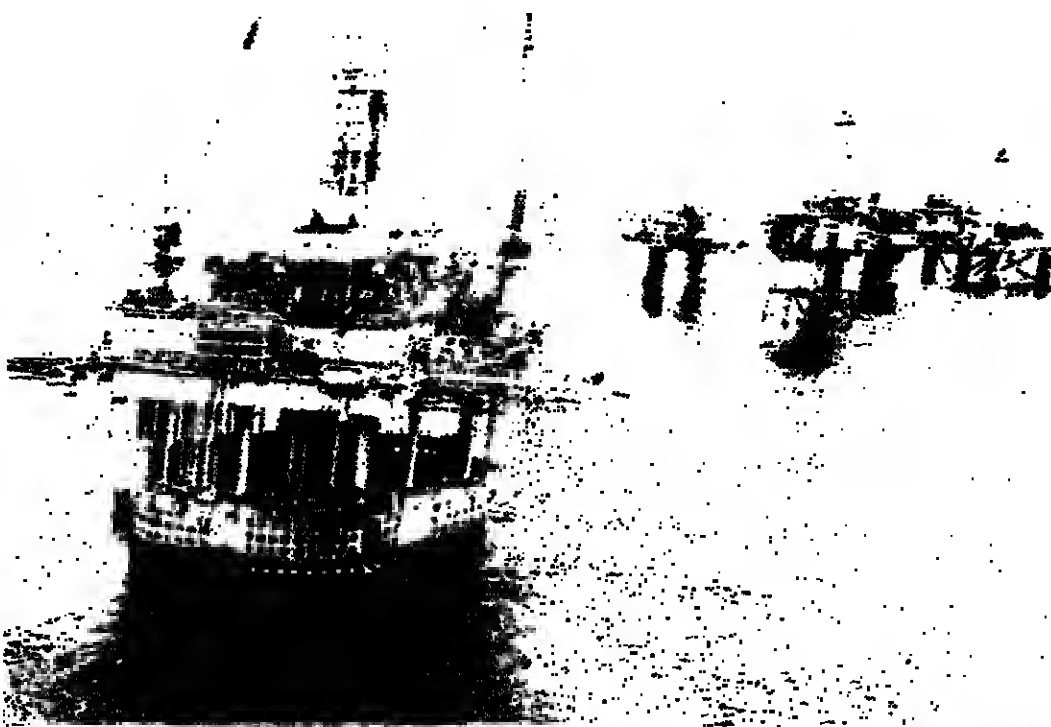
Construction of any kind in Siberia is expensive and difficult. Many supplies must be shipped in, and the climate demands special materials and techniques. New structures, for instance, rest on concrete piling so their heat does not melt the permanently frozen surface. One planner puts the cost of

building a square meter of living space in Yakutsk at five times that in Moscow.

The country is also trying to overcome the shortage of workers by offering incentives such as higher pay and more time off. Benefits vary, but new workers generally start at 40 percent above the wage-level in the capital for the same job. For every six months in Siberia, wages rise another 10 percent above the level in Moscow. Thus, after three years, a worker's wage is double that of his Moscow counterpart.

The government also fills needs for specialists by sending graduates of universities or technical schools, who, in return for free schooling, generally are required to take officially assigned work for two or three years. Siberia also draws people nearing retirement age who qualify for the highest pension available after working for a year. Some move to Siberia, meet the pension requirements, and go home. For early retirement, though, a worker must spend 15 years in Siberia.

The inducements have not set off any stampede of workers to the wilderness, Mr. Nikrasov concedes. "There are big difficulties in drawing labor to Siberia." In fact, Western Siberia has shown a net loss of workers in recent years.



OPENING OF FRIGG IN NORTH SEA—After an investment of \$3 billion, the Frigg Field—the North Sea's largest gas field located 60 percent in the Norwegian sector and 40 percent in the British sector—will be officially opened in double ceremonies Monday and Tuesday, although full production is not scheduled until late 1979. The field, discovered in 1971, is estimated to contain 200 billion cubic meters of natural gas and is expected to last the next 20 years.

## Clears Way for \$750 Million in Credits

## Portugal Reaches Accord for IMF Loan

LISBON, May 5—Portugal devalued its currency today as part of an agreement reached with the International Monetary Fund for a \$50-million standby credit.

The agreement and the credit clears the way for the release of \$750 million in medium-term loans from 14 industrialized countries.

The Bank of Portugal said the decision to devalue the escudo—setting a rate of 42,526 to the dollar—was part of the agreement announced late last night and reached after months of negotiations punctuated by government crises.

The IMF had reportedly demanded stringent austerity measures for the standby credit in bargaining that began late last year, but Premier Mario Soares' Socialist-Conservative government was said to have convinced IMF negotiators that harsh controls would damage the economy rather than help it. Lenders from 14 Western nations have withheld the loans intended to cover part of Portugal's deficit in international trade pending the agreement with the IMF.

Taken with Mr. Soares' announced intention to hold wages and prices to 20-percent growth this year and to raise taxes sharply, the IMF agreement represents the government's sternest effort in nearly two years to check the inflationary binge that followed the 1974 revolution.

The government seeks to limit inflation to 20 percent this year, down from 30 percent in 1977.

Mr. Soares told a Lisbon newspaper the IMF agreement was expected to last for three years. The negotiations were interrupted by the ouster of Mr. Soares' former Socialist cabinet in December, when communists and conservatives joined forces to vote down government austerity proposals to curb an inflationary period that followed the revolution. The IMF then resumed talks with a new Socialist-Conservative cabinet.

The Bank of Portugal said it will continue to intervene in foreign exchange trading to maintain a gradual decline in the escudo's value under a "crawling peg" in effect since last August.

The central bank said the escudo was devalued an average 6.5 percent against major foreign currencies. But Lisbon bankers said adjustments in the averages could make the devaluation closer to 6.1 percent overall.

Financial sources speculated that the central bank's interest rate for loans to commercial banks would rise to about 18 percent from the current 13 percent. They said the escudo, valued at 33 to the dollar early last year, would be allowed to drift 10-to-15 percent lower from the current rate.

Planning Minister Vitor Constancio told reporters following the third cabinet meeting in three days that the details of the agreement would not be disclosed until about mid-May when the government publishes a letter of intent after it is sent to the IMF as part of formalities concluding the agreement. Final IMF approval of the terms was expected about the end of May.

The central bank said domestic lending rates, after the forthcoming increase, "will exceed rates abroad in sufficient margin to compensate for the devaluation of the escudo." It said this would discourage speculation against the escudo both at home and abroad.

Bankers said Portuguese authorities were hoping that the increase in interest rates would continue to encourage Portuguese workers abroad to send money home, despite the devaluation. Emigrant remittances totaled 43.3 billion escudos last year and represented a major support for the economy.

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## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.S.	Gls.	BP com.	Sch. F.	Den. Kr.
Amsterdam	2.217	4.052	106.87	48.10	0.2554	—	6.86	113.96	39.13
Bombay (L)	32.30	59.025	15.373	7.012	3.924	14.58	—	16.935	5.703
Frankfurt	2.0755	3.7734	—	45.05	2.293	9.033	—	10.649	36.54
London (L)	1.0000	—	3.7625	8.42	1.2634	4.0355	90.05	15.015	10.54
Lyons	866.90	1,586.90	415.12	188.23	—	391.40	26.85	445.28	153.15
Paris	4.50675	8.329	222.17	—	5.315	208.06	14.27	236.650	81.35
Zurich	1.991	3.5645	92.9015	42.5865	0.2551	8.1625	6.0725	—	34.594

The following are Dollar values as quoted in the London foreign exchange market: Deutsche Mark: 4.54625; Franc: 42.20; Italian L: 1533; Pounds: 80.995; Schilling: 14.915; Swiss Franc: 4.619; Yen: 224.60; New Kroner: 5.528; Fin Mark: 4.215; Belgian Franc: 32.355; Hong Kong \$: 4.6835; Singapore \$: 2.250; Canadian \$: 0.70945 U.S. cent.

(1) Commercial Prices. (2) Units of 100. (3) Units of 1000. (4) Units of 10,000. (5) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

## Discount Rate Rise In U.S. Seen Soon

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT)—Commercial banks stepped up their borrowing from the Federal Reserve substantially in the week Wednesday, raising the likelihood that the central bank will increase the rate it charges on such loans soon.

The discount rate, most recently changed in early January when it was raised to 6½ percent, is one of the most closely watched indicators of monetary policy.

Because the rate is now three-quarters of a percentage point below the rate banks are paying on loans of reserves in the money market, banks have naturally stepped up their use of the Fed's so-called "discount window." In the week ended Wednesday, their borrowings there averaged more than \$1.6 billion, the largest total since mid-October, the Fed reported yesterday at its weekly news conference to release statistics on money and credit.

In addition to reporting a \$1.7-billion increase in both the basic money supply, M-1, and the more broadly defined money supply, M-2, in the week ended April 26, the Fed also reported that foreign central banks continued to cut their investments in U.S. Treasury securities. The Fed's holdings for such accounts declined \$1.4 billion in the latest week. Since hitting a peak on April 12, these holdings have dropped about \$4 billion to \$85.2 billion this week.

This cutback has helped push interest rates higher recently, money-market economists asserted. In the year ahead as the Treasury steps up its borrowing, the absence of foreign-central-bank buying will have a more pronounced impact on rates, tending to push them even higher, some of these economists warn.

With the latest increases in mon-

ey supply, M-1 showed a 6.9-percent growth rate for the latest 52-week period, unchanged from a week ago but higher than the 6½-percent ceiling that the Fed has said is the maximum it would like to achieve. In the past four weeks, M-1 has grown at a torrid 16.1-percent annual rate, far above that desired by the Fed, while M-2 jumped at a 10.5-percent rate.

The Fed in recent weeks has tightened its credit reins significantly, boosting its target for the interest rate on federal funds to 7½ from 6½ percent. Many specialists believe the move was made partly in expectation of the huge money surge in April.

## U.S. Lifts Steel Trigger Prices

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP-DJ)—The Treasury revised upward today its trigger prices for imported steel due to higher production costs and appreciation of foreign currencies.

The revisions—5.5 percent for integrated producers and fabricating mills and 14 percent or more for electric furnace producers—are the first of a regular series and are effective for steel exported to the United States on or after July 1.

Trigger prices are the minimum prices below which imported steel products are subject to compensating duties. When initially announced in January, the Treasury estimated the prices plus duties averaged 5.7-percent below domestic East Coast producer prices. Since then, domestic producers have raised prices between 5 and 7 percent. The aim of the mechanism is to approximate the cost of producing and shipping steel from overseas and eliminate dumping.

## Prices Gain Amid Active NYSE Trade Profit-Taking

## Cuts Early Gains

NEW YORK, May 5 (IHT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange scored a solid gain today in active trading, despite some profit-taking late in the session.

Analysts said a strong advance early in the session, when the Dow Jones industrial average was up more than eight points, was impressive after the government's report yesterday that wholesale prices rose sharply last month and the Federal Reserve report of a sharp jump in money supply.

One analyst, however, interpreted the seemingly bullish news as putting more pressure on the Carter administration to control inflation and produce further tightening of monetary policy which might head off more stringent measures later.

The Dow closed up 4.65 at 829.09.

Advances led declines about 957-to-500.

Volume rose to 42.68 million shares from 37.52 million yesterday.

Investors did receive some positive news when the Labor Department reported unemployment fell to a seasonally adjusted 6 percent of the workforce in April from 6.2 percent in March. However, more major banks, including Citibank, raised their prime rates ¼ point to 8½ percent.

Chrysler rose ¼ to 11½. After the market closed, the company said it was raising retail prices on 1978 models \$50 or 0.9 percent average.

Prices were higher on the American Stock Exchange with the index rising 1.10 to 139.89.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Mideast Money Bids for N.Y. Hotels

A group of foreign investors—reportedly Mideastern—has made a cash offer of \$50 million to buy three of Manhattan's major downtown hotels—the Barclay, the Biltmore and the Roosevelt—from the bankrupt Penn Central Transportation Co. Sources close to the deal said virtually all of the cash was coming from the Middle East. The offer topped a previous one made last autumn by Loews Corp. for \$45 million. The federal district court in Philadelphia, overseeing the Penn Central reorganization, has final authority on authorizing the sale.

### NCR to Sell Unit to BAT

NCR Corp. says it has agreed to sell its Appleton Papers division to BAT Industries Ltd. for \$280 million cash. NCR estimates the sale will result in a non-recurring gain of about \$3.70 a share this year. The company says the sale will permit it to concentrate its resources entirely on data processing and directly related businesses in which it "sees great opportunities." Appleton produces carbonless papers used in the manufacture of business forms and coated papers for the publishing industry. It is to be operated as part of BAT's Wiggins Teape Group.

### Nissan Cuts U.S. Expansion Plans

Adding further evidence of the growing pressures that foreign auto makers are facing in the United States, Nissan, maker of the Japanese-built Datsun, is scaling back expansion plans for its dealer network, apparently because it expects a leveling of sales. It attributes the move to increased competition

from U.S. auto makers, the possibility of limits on shipments of cars from Japan and the recent series of price increases brought on by the decline of the dollar compared with the yen. Datsun has raised prices four times since last autumn with the latest boost a hefty 5.4 percent. Overall, April import sales fell 9.4 percent from year-earlier levels, partly a result of higher prices. Nevertheless, Nissan adds that it is still considering building a U.S. assembly plant.

### First-Quarter Turnover Off at BASF

First-quarter group turnover of BASF fell 4.8 percent from the year-ago level, the West German chemical concern reports. Without giving figures, BASF says that despite a slight upturn in sales and earnings in March compared with the first two months of 1978, it sees no sign of a significant turnaround. The drop stemmed largely from domestic business and was reflected even more sharply in earnings, BASF adds. Parent-company turnover was down a provisional 8 percent in the first quarter.

### Cartel Office Approves Veba Bid

Veba's 360-million Deutsche mark bid to boost its stake in Chemische Werke Huels to 87.3 from 42 percent has been approved by the West German cartel office. Veba says the takeover would expand its chemical activities, concentrate its strength in research and develop its optimal market potential. Veba, with interests in oil and energy, reported in 1977 a net profit of 147 million DM on consolidated group turnover of 27.1 billion DM.

The Value Line provides

## OBJECTIVE EVALUATIONS of AMERICAN STOCKS

The Value Line Investment Survey continually reports on more than 1700 American stocks. It provides a vast amount of statistical history and forecasts, all of which are reduced by Value Line's computer-based programs to two simple, easy-to-apply indices: (1) The rank for Timeliness (Relative Price Performance of the stock in the Next 12 Months) and (2) the rating for Safety (Price Stability of the stock plus financial strength of the company).

An introductory subscription to The Value Line Survey brings you as a BONUS Value Line's 2400-page Investors Reference Service, with the latest full-page reports, rankings, and ratings on over 1700 stocks, together with the 64-page guide, "Investing in Common Stocks." Then, every week for 12 weeks, you will receive new reports on about 130 stocks, which update and replace the corresponding reports in your Reference Service—for just \$45, about half the regular rate, providing you have not had a subscription in the past two years. Send payment along with name and address together with this ad to Dept. 513 AC7.

### THE VALUE LINE

5 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Payment in local currencies (British £28, French fr 230, Swiss fr 120, DM 120) and requests for information should be directed to: Value Line, Attn: A. de Saint Phalle, 2 Ave. de Villars, 75007 Paris. (Tel. 551.63.58).

## 26. Get a clue from the sound of his voice.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

### ARMY SHARE FUND

#### CALL FOR BIDS

The Army Share Fund declares hereby on Saturday, May 12, 1978, at 10:11 hours, of the sale of the following securities (non-negotiable):

1. 300,000 shares of 303 ADVANCED FACTORY, Inc., Tel. 021-222922

2. 300,000 shares of 303 ADVANCED FACTORY, Inc., Tel. 021-222922

3. 300,000 shares of 303 ADVANCED FACTORY, Inc., Tel. 021-222922

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## U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 5, 1978 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	May 5, 1978	May 4, 1978
<b>Grains</b>		
Wheat No. 2, 100 lbs.	1.70	1.69
Wheat No. 3, 100 lbs.	1.60	1.59
Barley, 100 lbs.	1.10	1.09
<b>Oilseeds</b>		
Soybean meal, 48% protein, 100 lbs.	1.70	1.69
Soybean oil, 100 lbs.	1.70	1.69
<b>Meats</b>		
Lean pork, 100 lbs.	27.00	26.00
Ham, 100 lbs.	21.00	20.00
Beef, 100 lbs.	21.00	20.00
<b>Textiles</b>		
Princetown 64-30, 100 yds.	0.44	0.43
<b>Metals</b>		
Steel sheets, 100 lbs.	27.00	26.00
Lead, 100 lbs.	0.32	0.31
Aluminum, 100 lbs.	0.32	0.31
Gold, 100 lbs.	1,715	1,715

COMMODITY INDEXES  
May 5, 1978  
— Final  
— Preliminary  
— NominalNEW YORK FUTURES  
May 5, 1978

May 5, 1978					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	509.00	551.50	520.00	520.00	-0.75
Aug	509.00	545.00	510.00	510.00	-0.75
Sep	509.00	549.00	509.00	509.00	-0.25
Oct	509.00	542.00	509.00	509.00	-0.25
Nov	509.00	536.00	509.00	509.00	-0.25
Dec	509.00	522.00	509.00	509.00	-0.25
Jan	509.00	516.00	509.00	509.00	-0.25
Feb	509.00	510.00	509.00	509.00	-0.25
Mar	509.00	504.00	509.00	509.00	-0.25
Est. sales: 7,000; sales Trus: 7,700					
MAINE POTATDES					
	30,000 bushels per lb.				
Jul	5.25	5.34	5.32	5.34	+0.05
Aug	6.35	6.38	6.35	6.38	+0.02
Sep	6.23	6.28	6.25	6.27	+0.04
Oct	6.25	6.28	6.25	6.27	+0.04
Nov	6.25	6.28	6.25	6.27	+0.04
Dec	6.25	6.28	6.25	6.27	+0.04
Jan	6.25	6.28	6.25	6.27	+0.04
Feb	6.25	6.28	6.25	6.27	+0.04
Mar	6.25	6.28	6.25	6.27	+0.04
Apr	6.25	6.28	6.25	6.27	+0.04
May	6.25	6.28	6.25	6.27	+0.04
Jun	6.25	6.28	6.25	6.27	+0.04
Jul	6.25	6.28	6.25	6.27	+0.04
Aug	6.25	6.28	6.25	6.27	+0.04
Sep	6.25	6.28	6.25	6.27	+0.04
Oct	6.25	6.28	6.25	6.27	+0.04
Nov	6.25	6.28	6.25	6.27	+0.04
Dec	6.25	6.28	6.25	6.27	+0.04
Jan	6.25	6.28	6.25	6.27	+0.04
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Jun	6.25	6.28	6.25	6.27	+0.04
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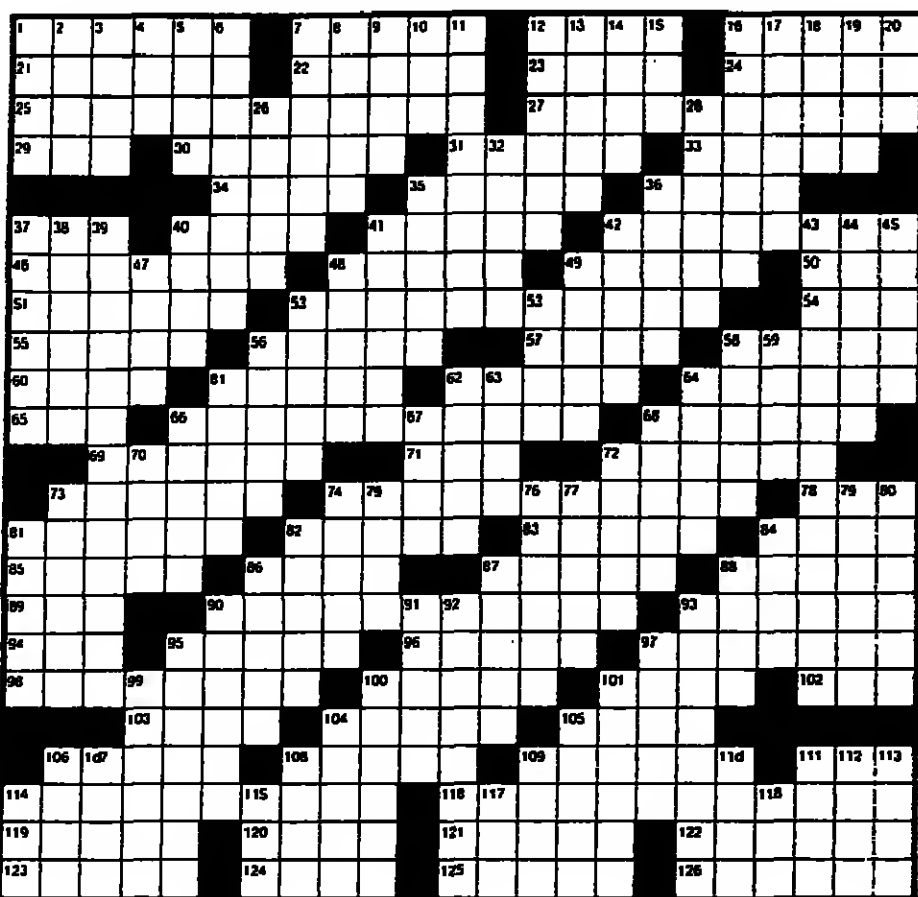
## ACROSS

- 1 Shade of brown  
7 Produce  
12 Unit of power  
16 Berries of the Red Sox  
21 Conakry is its capital  
22 "Fidelio" is one  
23 Mingle-mangle  
24 "You're Smoothie" (1932 song)  
25 Riddle of rats in 1918?  
27 Wiled immature flower of 1914?  
29 Ruby or Sandra  
30 Horay flicks  
31 Dillydally  
32 Little or Frye  
34 Mtg.  
35 Author of "The Green Hat"  
36 Years, to Claudius  
37 Catfoway  
40 "Flee, flee!"  
41 Tod —, great jockey  
42 General's host  
43 Teatime  
48 Solar year excess  
49 Lagnappe  
50 Lizard  
51 Jaw teeth  
52 Post recited in 1917?  
54 Kind of story  
55 Prefix for fold or graph  
56 Endure  
57 N.M. neighbor  
58 Smelling mixture  
59 Faulkner character  
61 Nimble in 1987?  
62 Where to get tired  
64 Limoges item  
65 Direction: Abbr.  
66 Herb of 1909?  
68 World's greatest coffee port

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

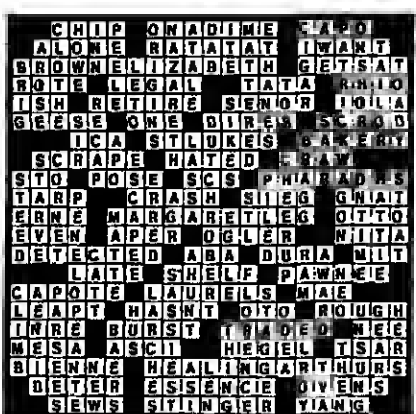
Edited by  
EUGENET. MALESKA

Run for the Roses By Anthony B. Canning



- DOWN
- 1 Well along  
2 Elegance  
3 Bit  
4 — horse town  
5 Fiddler or pianist  
6 Capital of Syria  
7 Aboveboard  
8 Armadillo  
9 Hanoi holidays  
10 — Magnon man  
11 Kind of miner  
12 Fabric from yarn  
13 Historian Nevins  
14 Shipshape  
15 Rocky peak  
16 Enclosing frames  
17 Lack of pep
- DOWN
- 18 Home wear  
19 Indistinctness  
20 Bizarre  
21 Willows  
22 Whatnot  
23 Israeli port  
24 Nose part  
25 Dost or Lucie  
26 Quotation marks  
27 Aggregate  
28 Charge a cobbler?  
29 Fern spores  
30 Disk harrow  
31 —, man who "there"  
32 Cezanne's "Vest"  
33 Saharan leader in 1970?  
34 Overplays  
35 Side arm  
37 Thurmond of N.B.A. fame
- DOWN
- 38 Zola  
39 Author of "Don Juan"  
40 Final notices  
41 Rhine feeder  
42 Choreographer de Mille  
43 Berlin song  
44 Dursant or Kissel  
45 Felt out of sorts  
46 Slender as —  
47 British dukedom  
48 Western shrub  
49 "... man who "there"  
50 Little or Wilder  
51 Attach, as a button  
52 Perform a pesade  
53 High-hat  
54 Rest  
55 Yaws
- DOWN
- 56 To be, to Bardet  
57 Of a Hebrew prophet  
58 Shock  
59 Threatening term  
60 Constraint  
61 Ned —, U.S. composer  
62 City on the Ocmulgee  
63 Thomas or Horace  
64 Certain rays  
65 Hudson Bay  
66 Indians  
67 Zoo structure  
68 Pullover  
69 Hebrides island  
70 Supplement  
71 Award of 1948?  
72 Loving  
73 In Hades  
74 Fibers for cordage
- DOWN
- 75 Czar-to-be slain in 1918  
76 Sea anemones  
77 Violin aperture  
78 Cuba —, rum drink  
79 Cob or drake  
80 Lamb support  
81 River into the Danube  
82 Mrs., in Portugal  
83 Denomination  
84 Shield border  
85 Sugar  
86 Certain "gift"  
87 Four  
88 Horsemanship  
89 That, in Taxco  
90 Mercurian of opera

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## WEATHER

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## BOOKS

## EASY MONEY

By Donald Goddard, Farrar, Straus &amp; Giroux. 366 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by John Leonard

I WISH Donald Goddard a best seller. Anyone who can write as well as he did in his first three books—on such diverse subjects as Joey Gallo, Dietrich Bonhoeffer and the city of London—deserves to be rich. "Easy Money" may be the ticket. George Higgins or Joseph Wambaugh would have turned it into a novel. Goddard obviously did not feel the need to. His story has everything, besides being true:

(1) DRUGS—cocaine, mostly, although the suspense of the book is whether or not a molley of Cuban-American lowlifes with Venezuelan connections can get 100 kilos of heroin from Marcellus to Caracas to Port-au-Prince to Orlando, Fla., to New York City, where it would be sold for a street-value of \$100 million by a black Mafia to needy addicts who had a bad time in 1972 when the Italians and the Corsicans could not deliver and the only thing around was methadone.

(2) MONEY—dirty and laundered, in belts and satchels and shopping bags and safe-deposit boxes and attache cases and car trunks and closets and brasseries. These people sneeze, and the room is full of \$100 bills as well as lace.

(3) POLITICS—the bewildering multiplicity of U.S. federal, state and local law-enforcement and law-breaking agencies at war against the drug traffic during the first Nixon administration, already reported on by a much-alarmist Edward Jay Epstein in "Agency of Fear"—with whom Goddard has some differences of opinion—actually resulted, alas, in an increase in drug addiction.

(4) SOCIOLOGY—concerning the upward mobility in criminal circles of the blacks in New York and the Cuban exiles in Miami, at the expense of the Italians. According to Goddard, who may know too much for his own good, what the blacks and Cubans lack in family loyalty they sometimes make up for in the forgiving of a stoolie.

(5) TECHNOLOGY—how to deliver the stuff by mule, motorboat, airplane and limpet mine; how to cut and package it in "mills"; how to test it on a victim to see if you can get away with cutting it some more.

(6) CHARACTER—especially that of Frank Matthews, an ex-chicken thief from North Carolina who before the age of 30 was the "Black Caesar" of dope-dealing in dozens of U.S. cities, "with his pink leather suits and Superfly floor-length mink coats, and who even oow, having jumped a \$325,000 bail at the end of this affair, is

probably in Algeria with \$20 million.

(7) STUPIDITY—nobody in this book seems capable of driving a car, spotting surveillance, keeping his mouth shut on a telephone likely to be tapped, choosing a friend and confidant who isn't dumber than he is, or thinking ahead more than a week at a time. For all their vitality and eccentricity, these people are as much jerks as they are scum.

(8) SEX—mostly in groups, with a lot of sniffing (cocaine).

(9) VOODOO—most of the Cubans in "Easy Money" won't even go to the bathroom without killing a chicken, a goat or a sheep; without smearing coconuts, butter on the wings of a white pigeon; without consulting a duck and a melon.

(10) Finally, intelligence and humor—Goddard's "Easy Money" is divided roughly in half. Alternately, it is devoted to the recollections and reflections of George Ramos, who moved cocaine and tried to set up the heroin run and who settled for a deal with the U.S. government to finger Matthews. In between these chapters, Goddard gives us the historical background, the politicking, the police work and the absurdity.

Ramos seems to me to be almost too good to be true, full of machismo rubbish and yet irrevocably attached to Anna, the only crook in the book with a sense of honor. George has been involved in everything, including murder; a grateful government is taking care of him today, although his name has changed. He loves to babble, and hates the incompetence of his associates, and looks after No. 1, and we almost get to like him, as I suspect Goddard almost got to like him.

But Goddard in his chapters keeps circling back and sabotaging. The context—greed and human ruin—argues against the strutting and the jokes and the TV-movie misadventures. Without ever raising his voice, Goddard suggests that people can be interesting and still be scum at the same time. We are asked to contemplate them in their complications of temperament and circumstance—their peculiar notions of innocence and responsibility—while being reminded that they deal in death and ought to be incapacitated. His story has a moral.

The moral is: Re-examine our first, and mistaken, principles. Buy heroin and dispense it free, to registered addicts at government clinics. Nothing else seems to work, unless Matthews is our idea of free enterprise and self-improvement at its most ennobling, in which case a Mafia by any other name is capitalism.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLONDIE



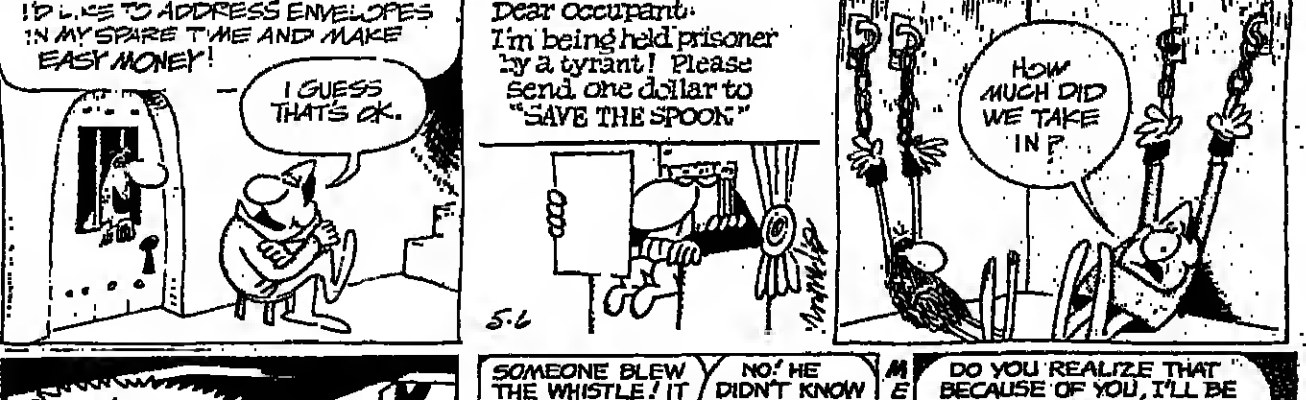
## BEETLEBAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



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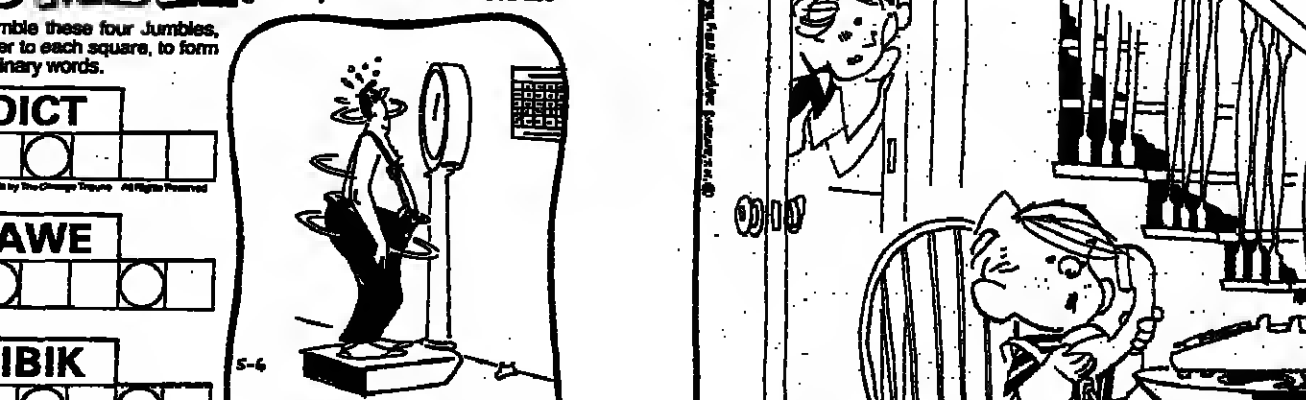
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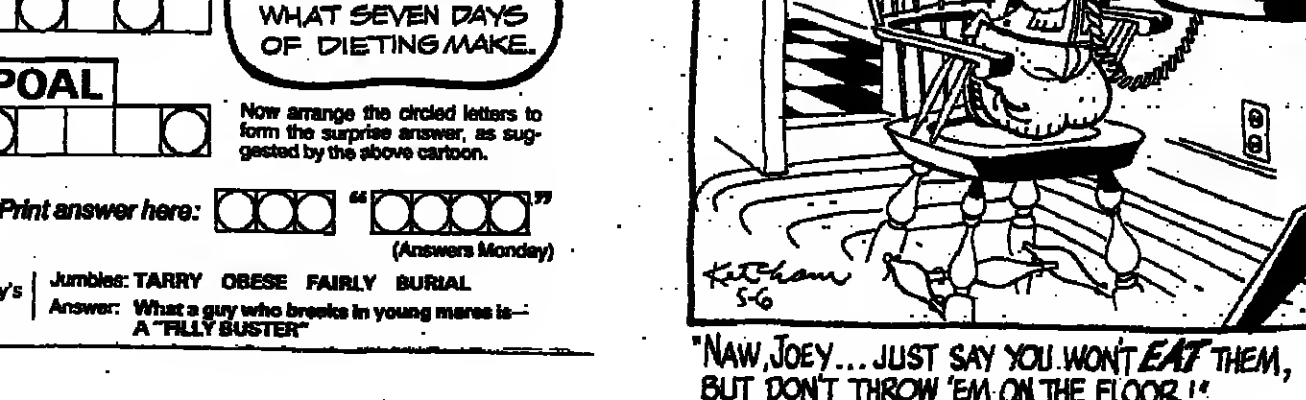
## JIMMY KIRBY



## JUMBLE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

May 5, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss Funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following examples of funds indicate frequency of quotation: (M)—monthly; (Q)—quarterly; (S)—semi-annually; (Y)—yearly; (W)—weekly; (D)—daily; (F)—fortnightly; (B)—bi-monthly; (I)—irregularly.

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(1) J. Baer Bond	SP 772.50	(1) J. Baer Bond	SP 772.50
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CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.

(1) Capital Bond	SP 772.50	(1) Capital Bond	SP 772.50
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CREDIT SUISSE

(1) Credit Bond	SP 772.50	(1) Credit Bond	SP 772.50
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(1) Jarrold Bond	SP 772.50	(1) Jarrold Bond	SP 772.50
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Rod Carew

## Carew Says He May Leave Twins

MINNEAPOLIS, May 5 (UPI)—American League batting champion Rod Carew expects to be playing elsewhere by June 15 unless the Minnesota Twins start winning, it was reported today.

"It's not fun any more to play baseball the way things have been going with the Twins," the six-time batting champion was quoted as saying. "For the first time, I'm looking at baseball as a job."

Carew said that he was carrying on heavy a load while trying to help make the club a winning team. He said that he cannot make up for the departure of Larry Hise and Lyman Bostock, who became in-

stant millionaires by leaving the Twins.

The Twins dropped an 8-1 game to Boston last night and have an 8-18 American League West Division record.

Calvin Griffith, Twins president, disputed the June 15 date that Carew said could be the last of his Minnesota career.

"I don't want to see Rod leave," Griffith said. "I know there are some clubs that will pay him a lot of money and we're going to do everything we can to make him happy. We have no plans to trade him."

There were reports Griffith will

trade Carew for several other players to bolster his injured team.

"I can't believe that Calvin will keep me if the club doesn't start to win," Carew said. "It would be a lot more fun for me playing with a winning team."

Carew prefers not to talk about his contract. He said that Griffith won't offer him the money he can get by playing out his option and becoming a free agent at the end of next season.

Griffith said that he was preparing another offer he would give to Carew.

"I'm going as far as I can without breaking the Twins," Griffith said. "I believe there is a spot for Carew in the Twins' organization after he gets through playing. In fact, I consider him managerial material. Rod has proven his leadership qualities. He could be a great asset to us."

Griffith said that the Twins have not been winning because of mistakes and injuries.

"The loss of pitcher Dave Goltz and second baseman Rob Wilfong has hurt. But even with them healthy, we can't win making as many mistakes."

### Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE					
	W	L	Pct.	GB	
<b>EAST</b>					
Detroit	15	9	.625	—	
New York	13	9	.591	3	
Boston	10	10	.500	6	
Cleveland	10	11	.476	7	
Minnesota	6	12	.333	11	
Baltimore	7	12	.369	10	
Toronto	6	15	.286	14	
<b>WEST</b>					
Oakland	16	5	.762	—	
Kansas City	14	9	.608	2 1/2	
California	9	14	.396	9	
Texas	10	10	.500	6 1/2	
Chicago	7	12	.369	10 1/2	
Minnesota	6	10	.385	11 1/2	
Seattle	6	10	.385	11 1/2	

Thursday's Games  
Texas at Baltimore, post, 7:30 p.m.  
Boston at Minnesota 1  
Friday's Games

Chicago (Stone 1-1) at Boston (Lee 4-4)  
Minnesota (Tolan 1-0) at Baltimore (Bryant 1-2)  
Texas (Lindberger 2-1) at New York (Tidrow 1-2)  
Kansas City (Colborn 1-0) at Milwaukee (Caldwell 1-1)  
Detroit (Billingham 2-0) at Oakland (J.Johnson 2-1)  
Cleveland (Wise 1-0) at California (Ryan 1-1)  
Toronto (Jefferson 1-2) at Seattle (Hoschek 1-3)  
Saturday's Games

Chicago at Boston  
Texas at New York  
Kansas City at Milwaukee  
Detroit at Oakland  
Minnesota at Baltimore  
Cleveland at California  
Toronto at Seattle

Thursday's Games  
San Francisco at St. Louis, post, 7:30 p.m.  
New York at Atlanta 1  
Friday's Games

San Francisco (Knepper 3-1) at Chicago (Lump 1-3)  
Houston (J.Niekro 1-3) at Atlanta (Easterly 2-1)  
Montreal (Rogers 2-3) at Cincinnati (Hume 2-3)  
New York (Kosman 1-3) at Oakland (J.Johnson 1-3)  
Philadelphia (Horton 1-3) at Pittsburgh (Blyleven 1-2)  
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St. Louis (Dwight 2-1)  
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Montreal's Yvon Cournoyer crashes into Toronto's Randy Carlyle after tripping over Carlyle's arm. The Toronto player was penalized, costing the Leafs their first goal as they lost, 3-2.

### Montreal Edges Toronto

## Bruins Beat Flyers, Lead 2-0

BOSTON, May 5 (UPI)—Rick Middleton, who scored the winning Boston goal in overtime of the first game, deflected a Brad Park pass with 5:36 to play last night to lift Boston past the Philadelphia Flyers, 7-5, and give the Bruins a 2-0 lead in their Stanley Cup semifinal series.

Park also assisted on Gregg Shepard's insurance goal with 3:21 to play.

The Flyers had trailed, 3-0 and 5-1, before scoring four unanswered goals to tie the game in the third period on Bobby Clarke's 30-footer.

But Middleton, who had had a goal and an assist in the first period, stationed himself to the right of Philadelphia goalie Bernie Parent as Boston pressed in the Flyers' end. Mike Milbury lunged to keep the puck in the zone and tipped it to Park at the left point. Park shot across the goal to Middleton, who redirected it over the sprawling Parent. Shepard backhanded the rebound of a Park shot to seal the contest.

The teams met again Sunday night in Philadelphia in the best-of-seven series.

At Montreal, Guy Lafleur scored two goals to give the Montreal Canadiens a 3-2 victory over the Toronto Maple Leafs and a 2-0 lead in their best-of-seven series. The third game will be played at Toronto tomorrow night.

The Canadiens' victory was the seventh straight semifinal game in which they have defeated the Leafs in Montreal. Toronto has never won a semifinal game in the Forum.

Lafleur's second goal, with George Ferguson in the penalty box at 15:32 of the second period, proved to be the winner when he took a two-way pass from Guy

Lapointe and Larry Robinson. Robinson gave Montreal a 1-0 lead at 4:01 of the first period. He tipped in a drive from Lapointe behind Toronto goalie Mike Palmateer.

Less than three minutes later, Lafleur gave Montreal a 2-0 lead.

The Leafs scored twice within three minutes in the second period to tie the score 2-2. Defenseman Ian Turnbull, playing as a forward, flipped a shot past Montreal goalie Ken Dryden at 5:47 and Dan Maloney added a power play goal.

The Bruins now have won six straight playoff games from the Philadelphia Flyers.

And Middleton, the hero in both Boston wins thus far this year, thinks the domination may continue.

"I think the tempo picked up in the second game and the next two in Philly should be real close," said Middleton. "A four-game sweep is possible," he said. "Last year we took the series in four games but we won two of them in overtime and got the breaks. This series could go four, or it could go seven."

When asked if the Flyers could be psyched out by the streak, however, Middleton replied, "Only if people keep telling them about it and they read it in the papers."

Flyers' coach Fred Shero says it won't do his team any good to look back on what might have happened in Boston, but rather look ahead to what's coming up because the Flyers have to win both games in Philadelphia just to stay in it.

"You just say it's a new series starting at home," Shero said. "If you keep thinking what you could have done here, it doesn't help you."

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Twins' Mike Cabbage hits dirt on wild pitch by Dennis Eckersley.

## Calumet Pins Derby Hopes on Alydar

By Red Smith

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 5 (UPI)—Rain drenched the green acres of Calumet Farm and as night came on, lightning blazed as Beaverboy lazed in the moonless sky. It was dark outside by the time Sweet Tooth was led into the foaling stall to bear Raise A Native's baby. She was already three times a mother and although nobody could foresee it then, her third foal would be a smasher. This was a yearling filly by Herbage that was destined to start Calumet back toward the glories the farm had known a quarter-century earlier. From 1941 to 1961, Calumet horses earned close to \$16 million and the stable was either first or second on the national money-winning list 16 times in 21 years. Now it was March 23, 1975. Purses that year would total only \$212,000 and there wouldn't be another stakes winner until 1977, when Herbage's daughter, Our Mims, would be the best three-year-old filly in the United States.

Like all 37 buildings on the farm, the foaling barn is painted white with red trim. It stands on a grassy knoll near the training track overlooking the Versailles Pike and rolling meadows criss-crossed by white rail fences. "More great horses have been born in that barn," says Jimmy Jones, "than any other barn in the world." That is the estimate, possibly prejudiced, of a man who, with his father, Ben, trained the

horses that dominated American racing so long. Thunderstorms passed about 9:30 on that March night three years ago. It was a cool evening but seasonable, with temperatures in the low 60s. Sweet Tooth had her baby at 11:20. It was a normal delivery attended by the same hands that had aided her three times before in the same lying-in hospital.

"Fine Colt"

Melvin Cinnamon, the farm manager, noted the date and hour in the foal register. "Wonderful," he wrote, "fine-looking big colt!"

That's how Alydar got where he is today, which is in Barn 42 on the back side of Churchill Downs, his home until he goes to the post tomorrow as a favorite in the 104th Kentucky Derby.

Alydar today is a handsome chestnut with a white star and a balding trainer who would rather be where he is this week than anywhere else in the world. The colt was an unnamed yearling on April 15, 1976, when Cinnamon telephoned John Veitch at Belmont and asked whether he would be interested in training for Calumet.

It was the one job Veitch had wanted most since he left the barn of his father, Sylvester, in 1974 and started on his own, yet the first year of the new partnership was a brute. Calumet won only four races and \$87,725 and the stable's best horse dropped dead during a work-

out. Last year, though, Our Mims was queen of the course and Alydar an outstanding contender for the two-year-old championship.

Old Rivals

Affirmed beat him a neck for that title, and if those two can pick up their rivalry tomorrow where they left it off last October, the Derby will be a race to remember. The colts hooked up six times as two-year-olds. Affirmed won four times but the score of 4-2 is misleading. Except in their first encounter, Affirmed's winning margin was never more than half a length.

The dual began in the Youthful Stakes at Belmont June 15. It was Alydar's first race. He was knocked off balance at the start and raced greenly through the 5 1/2 furlongs to finish fifth.

Affirmed, who had won his maiden race, got his second straight by a neck.

From then on, they were always first and second, Alydar winning the Great American by 3 1/2 lengths (with a 5-pound advantage) and the Champagne by 1 1/2. Affirmed taking the Hopeful by a half, the Futurity or Belmont by a nose and the Laurel Futurity by a neck.

"Alydar," said Jimmy Jones, "is a nice, hard-hitting colt. He's got running on his mind."

The former trainer is a consultant for the American Broadcasting Co. for television coverage of the

Triple Crown events. In this connection, he visited Calumet with the model, Cheryl Tiegs, to tell her and an ABC camera crew about the golden past.

They strolled in the little cemetery where a marble shaft topped by the Derby Gold Cup bears the names of Calumet's Derby winners—Citation and Whirlaway (who both won the Triple Crown by adding the Preakness and Belmont Stakes), Pensive, Ponder, Hillgail, Tim Tam, Iron Liege and Forward Pass. Jimmy and his father trained the first seven; Henry Forrest was the trainer when Forward Pass, finishing second in 1968, was placed first because Dancer's



